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A-ICC VOTES FAITH IN NEHRU

No Deviation From Path Led By Mahatma

"NO WAR" MOVE IS WELCOMED

Congressmen To Combat Communalism

GANDHINAGAR, SEPTEMBER, 19, (PTI).

THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS TODAY PASSED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY THE RESOLUTION ON COMMUNALISM MOVED BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU AND SECONDED BY THE BENGAL CONGRESS LEADER, DR. P C. GHOSH.

Only four hands went up in opposition when the Congress President, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, put the resolution to vote.

The resolution among other things commended and approved of the proposal made by the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan for an agreement between the two countries that all disputes should be solved by peaceful methods and without resort to armed conflict.

It approved of the Indo-Pakistan agreement of April 8, 1950, and said it was the primary duty of every Congressman to combat every form of communalism or separatism in India.

Amendments, some of which charged Pakistan with non-implementation of the Indo-Pakistan agreement, were either withdrawn or thrown out.

Pandit Nehru told the Committee: "If you want me to lead the Congress, you have to pass this resolution unequivocally."

The Prime Minister said that he was "ashamed" at the way the communal question had been looked at by Congressmen of late. Whatever happened, India had to stick to the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi thirty years ago. To leave that path meant ruin.

A BETTER PARTY

Earlier, the Subjects Committee passed the resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil on amendments to the constitution. Mr. Patil said, "Our misfortune is that some of our own leaders, possibly for very good reasons in order to admonish us that we should not go on the wrong path, have been saying things which sometimes hurt many Congressmen. Party to party, I dare say the Congress is a much better party than any other party in the country aud man to man, a Congressman at any rate is not a less moral man than a member belonging to any other political party."

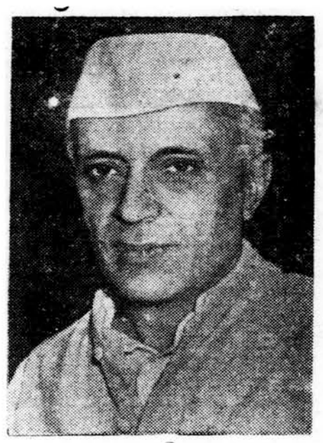
This observation was loudly cheered.

Later, Pandit Nehru objected to what he called Mr. Patil's "sarcastic comments on his recent statement." Mr. Patil replied that it was not even in his "wildest imagination" to criticise Pandit Nehru's statement. Mr. Patil said that if he had really wanted to criticise Pandit Nehru's statement, he had "enough courage" to have done so directly.

The Committee had not concluded discussion on the resolution on displaced persons when it adjourned till tomorrow.

AMENDMENT MOVED

Mr. Shatrugna Saran Singh (Bihar) moved on amendment proposing to delete clause four of the resolution recommending the provision of machinery for selecting candidates to legislatures and parliamentary activities.



"If you want me . . ."

Mr. Madan Gopal Agarwal (Nagpur) sought the deletion of all the four items contained in the resolution, he said that the AICC should be given full powers and entrusted with the task of making any changes necessary in the constitution. If this was not done and the resolution, as moved by Mr. Patil was adopted, it would create many constitutional difficulties.

Mr. Prabhu Nath Singh (Bihar) suggested the deletion of second and fourth of the items mentioned in the resolution—appointment of a central tribunal and central credential committeee, and providing machinery for electing candidates to legislatures and parliamentary activities. The present system, he said, had proved good enough and should not be changed. The A-ICC could do the work of the tribunal proposed in the resolution and could set up a parliamentary board for choosing candidates.

Mr: Singh said that the suggestion for the setting up of a separate committee for the conduct of elections created a new issue. He suggested that in the light of the criticism offered by previous speakers, all such issues as had arisen in the working of the constitution should be reviewed by the A-ICC

QUICK REMEDY

Seth Govind Das (Mahakosal) supporting the resolution said that it was in the interest of Congress to reintroduce four anna membership and set up a central tribunal. He wanted the Working Committee to be given full powers to deal with any emergency that might arise. Deserving candidates should be chosen for election to Legislatures and Parliament, he added.

Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik (Bombay) supported the resolution and said that the time had come when the Congress had to find a "quick remedy for the ills from which it suffers."

Mr. Mancharshaw Awari (Nagpur) opposing the resolution said that all powers regarding the election machinery should be decentralised. "If the power of the election tribunal is given to the Working Committee, there is fear of injustice being done to certain people", he said.

Mr. Govind Sahai (Bihar) while welcoming the resolution said that the Congress must go to the root of the evils that had crept into it. Changes in the constitution should be made with a view to making the working of the Congress smooth and effective.

Mr. Gajadhar Dutt supporting the resolution said tha unless Congressmen maintained honesty, integrity and sincerity, the organisation would come to end. "We should all put our heads together to revitalise the Congress", he said.

MORE SINNED AGAINST

Mr. S. K. Patil, replying to the debate, said that the suggestions made in the speeches and in the amendments would be examined by the Working Committee.

Mr. Patil said that Mr. Alagurai Shastri had rightly expressed indignation at the "tirade of denunciation in season and out of season" against Congressmen, that they were morally deteriorating, and against the Congress that it was becoming corrupt.

"I may state," Mr. Patil said, "that Congressmen generally are more sinned against that sinning. It would have been all right for other men outside to make those charges against us, but our misfortune is that some of our own men and some of our own leaders, possibly in order to admonish us that we may not go wrong, have been saying things which sometimes hurt many Congressmen.

"As an institution, party to party, I dare say the Congress is a much better party in every sense than any other party in the country." (Cheers)

"Man to man, a Congressman at any rate is not a less moral man than a member belonging to ny other political party." (Cheers) "I want to appeal very humbly to our leaders that their admonitions should be more in the form of the admonitions of a kind parent to a child than those of a jailor to a criminal."

Mr. Patil said he was quite sure that no one was against the reintroduction of the four-anna membership. He also defended the other suggestions in the resolution.

The amendments were either withdrawn or rejected and the resolution was passed.

NEHRU'S RESOLUTION

Prime Minister Nehru then moved the resolution on communalism.

Pandit Nehru said that he considered the resolution a very important and necessary one. If the country did not follow the non-communal path, it would be ruined, he aded. It was a

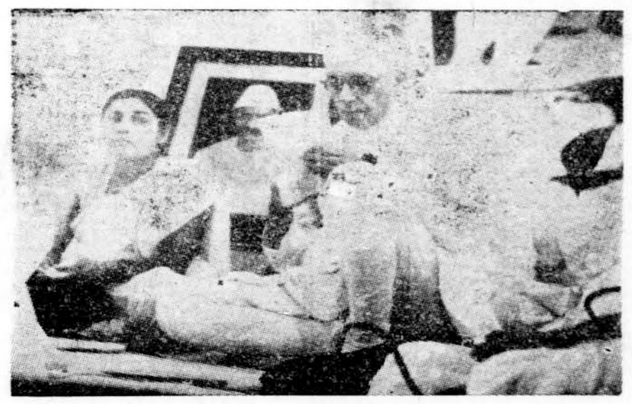
(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

At 2-30 p.m. Today

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 19 (PTI):—The fifty-sixth plenary session of the Indian National Congress will meet at half past two tomorrow afternoon and sit till 6-30 p.m.

The Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, will unfurl the Congress flag at the flag staff in Gandhinagar at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

The Subjects Committee, which is scheduled to meet at 9-30 a.m., will hold a two-hour session.



Pandit Nehru seen interested in some resolution, while the Subjects Committee meeting was going on.

"BIG 3" TO GUARD WORLD PEACE

Guarantee To Germany: State Of War To End

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France today declared their determination to press on as speedily as possible with steps "to safeguard the security of the free world and Asia".

They announced this, together with a guarantee to Western Germany, in two communiques issued after their week-long talks here.

Their guarantee to Germany came in an assurance that they "will treat any attack against the Federal Republic or (West) Berlin from any quarter as an attack upon themselves".

Affirming their desire to welcome Germany back into the "community of free nations", they agreed to end the state of war with her.

At the same time, they will allow her to organise a mobile police force which the Federal Government could use to ensure security on Germany's home front and deal with "possible subversive activities."

BONN: West German Chancellor Konard Adenauer tonight described the communique as "a very substantial progress in the relations between us and the Western Allies". He made this statement before a press conference in the Upper House of Parliament.

The Employees State Health Insurance pilot scheme which was scheduled to begin in Delhi and Kanpur on July 1, but was delayed three months, has been further postponed to an indeterminate date, it is reliably learnt.

U. N. FORCES ENTER SEOUL'S SUBURBS

Waegwan Captured In The South

TOKYO, Sept. 19, (PTI-Reuter).

SEOUL, capital of South Korea, was within United Nations' grasp tonight. Advancing from the west, American Marines entered the suburb of Yongdong po, cutting the Communists' main rail link with the southern front.

In the south, United Nations forces, lunging up towards the key city, took the important centre of Waegwan. Communist defenders fell back in thousands as the Allied troops swept through the burning, shell smashed town and advanced 2 miles beyond.

The Communist strength inside the sandbagged concrete city was estimated at not more than two regiments. But unconfirmed frontline reports said up to 100 North Korean tanks had been spotted on roads north of the city.

American Marines, who made the 23 miles from Inchon to the 500-yard-wide Han River in twice as many hours, were preparing tonight to launch a major crossing.

Amphibious vehicles were assembled on the west bank and large rubber bases for pontoon bridges made ready.

Ten miles behind them navy fighter planes wheeled and swooped on constant air cover for giant transport aircraft which began landing supplies to the forward troops.

First American patrols across the Han River came from the American force which captured Kimpo air base, north of Seoul, and fanned out 10 miles north-west of the city. They were only light reconnaissance groups sent to probe the Communist strength. United Nations aircraft began using the airfield today.

Waegwan, a key Communist stronghold north of Taegu, fell to elements of the United States 24th Division, backed by British troops on their left flank.

Patrols of the First South Korean Division entered Pohang port today, it was officially announced at Eighth Army Headquarters.

Fifth U. N. Session Is On

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept 19 (PTI-Reuter): Fiftynine nations met here tonight under the shadow of the Korean war for the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. B. N. Rau, India, asked the Assembly to deal immediately with the question of Chinese representation or at least not later than after the report of the Credentials Committee.

Soviet Work For Peace

M. Vyshinsky's Assurance

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter).

SOVIET Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky said today 'the Soviet delegation to the United Nations General Assembly would work for strengthening of peace and of cooperation and friendship among peoples.

M. Vyshinsky, who arrived on the liner Queen Elizabeth, read a prepared statement in the course of which he said: "The successful solution of the task facing the General Assembly is of vital concern to all peace-loving peoples.

"It is goodwill and resolve to act in the interests of universal peace and the security of nations that are needed above all for the success of the work."

M. Vyshinsky read his prepared statement before newsreel cameras.

When reporters asked if he would answer questions, he first replied, "No questions, no answers."

Pressed by reporters, he said he might answer some questions.

Replying to the first question, "Do you think the Korean war will be contained in Asia?" he replied, "I don't direct wars."

Asked if he had visited Peking as reported recently, M. Vyshinsky said, "I recall that it was reported I recently visited the moon too. But those reports are slightly exaggerated" ed."

Indians In U. N. Committees

MEMBERS ASSIGNED

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 19 (PTI): The Indian delegation to the United Nations held their first meeting here yesterday to take stock of some of the various problems on which they will have to work during the current session of the General Assembly, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent.

After the initial general debate, the Assembly breaks up into seven committees where all proposals are first discussed.

The recommendations of these committees are then debated in the plenary session of the general body.

It is understood that the members of the Indian delegation have been assigned to the various committees as follows:

First committee (Political and Security): Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, Dr. B. Y. Keskar and Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar. The same members will also be attached to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

Second committee (Economic): Dr. R. R. Saxena, Indian Consul-General in New York, and Dr. Amiya Chakravarty.

Third committee (Social): Mrs. Lakshmi Menon and Dr. Amiya Chakravarty.

Fourth committee (Trusteeship): Mr. B. Shiva Rao.

Mr. R. T. Chari, Secretary to the Indian Commissioner in South Africa, will be attached to the fourth and any other committee where the Indo-South African and South-West African question will be discussed.

Fifth committee (Administrative: His Highness the Jam saheb of Nawanagar, Nawab Ali Yawar Jung and Mr. B. K. Nehru.

Sixth committee (Legal): Dr Gopal Swaroop Pathak.

Mr. M. Gopala Menon, Secretary-General of the delegation, will be assigned to general contact work and attend the first and fourth committees as and when necessary.

If the Jam Saheb is elected chairman of the Administrative Committee, as is expected, the Indian delegate in that committee will be Nawab Ali Yawar Jung.

CYCLONE THREAT IN AMBALA

Rains Cause Heavy Damage In Punjab

AMBALA, Sept. 19 (PTI).

Considerable panic was noticeable in the town of Ambala today on account of the expected cyclone. The district authorities had announced by beat of drum and mobile mikes that a hurricane would hit the town about midnight.

Gale and squall parties are being organised by the Number One Air Force Academy, I.A.F. station, to find the centre of hurricane. Huge propeller will be pressed into service which will run in opposite direction to minimise the velocity of the gale in order to protect the airfield from the onslaught of the cylcone.

SIMLA: Enormous damage has been caused to katcha evacuee houses in Jullundur, Amritsar and Hohirapur districts by the widespread and incessant rains which fell in the Punjab on Saturday and Sunday last.

Dera Baba Nanak, a border town on the Ravi, has been cut off from Amritsar district headquarters. The telephone connection with Ajnala Tehsil headquarters has also been cut off.

LAHORE: River Ravi, rising steadily with the heavy rains since the weekend, was this afternoon feared to burst its banks and swamp riverside areas here.

HELP ASSAM

Have you sent your contribution to the Assam Relief Fund? If not, do so immediately. Lakhs of people in distress wait for your help.

Send your contribution to: the Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Imperial Bank, Shillong. All post offices accept your Money Orders free of charge. The following amounts have been received up to 15-9-'50.

	Rs	As.	P.
	4,84,121	15	3
Assam	6,269	4	0
Bengal	1,633	0	0
Travancore	52	0	0
Delhi	213	4	0
Madras	280	14	0
Madhya Pradesh	1,415	2	0
Kashmir	100	0	0
Orissa	80	0	0
Rajasthan	27	4	6
Bombay	2,033	4	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,048	0	0
Total:	4,97,293	15	9

Despite refreshing news of imports of foreign sugar, no appreciable change was noticed in the tone of the controlled and unauthorised sugar markets, says a report issued by the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

An Opposition Wing Too?

GHANDINAGAR, Sept. 19 (PTI): A number of Congressmen who had supported Acharya Kripalani in the recent presidential contest met informally yesterday and today to chalk out their future course of action. Mr. Kripalani has been a critic of what he alleges to be "fascist trends" in the Congress and it is understood his supporters examined the possibility of having an 'opposition wing' in the Congress.

Congressmen from various States participated in the discussions.

No Dictation Allowed

GGANDHINAGAR, Sept. 19.

The Congress President, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, today summarily turned down a request to extend the six minutes' time-limit for each member to address the House.

Mr. Tandon said to the member who had protested against the time-limit: "Do not make any attempt to become my 'guru'."

The President said he had stipulated the time-limit because the time at their disposal was limited. He desired every member should be enabled to participate in the debate.

But, he added, "I find there is a tendency to dictate to me what I should do and what I should not".

REIGN OF TERROR

Two French Indian delegates to the Congress session, Messrs. C. E. Bharatan and I. K. Kumaran, representing six different political groups and parties in the French Indian settlements, submitted a memorandum to the Congress President today, drawing attention to the "reign of terror" now prevailing in those areas.

Declaring that "conditions in the settlements today are most upsetting", the memorandum states that "reign of terror is perpetrated both on the Government's own initiative and by its acts and on the initiative of a few gangster politicians propped up by French colonialism."

SANITATION IN GANDHINAGAR

Volunteers Do Good Work

GANDHINAGAR (Nasik), Sept. 19 (UPI): About 15 doctors and 15 'Baidyas', assisted by a batch of 50 volunteers, are looking after the health and sanitation arrangements at Gandhinagar and the delegates camp at Up-Gandhinagar.

A camp hospital providing for 20 indoor patients looked after by doctors, 'vaidyas' and nurses has been established at the delegates' camp. Four ambulance cars, one at Gandhinagar with first aid equipment, one at the railway station and the remaining two at the civil hospital and the infectious diseases hospital, have been kept ready.

The sanitation work at Gandhinagar is being looked after by volunteers hailing from different parts of the country under the guidance of Shri Krishnadas Shah. Gramodyog latrines, approved of by Mahatmaji and spread over the entire area, have helped to keep the nagar and camp clean. These volunteers are also doing all the sweeping work and no outside sweepers have been engaged for the purpose.

Colleges Closed In Gwalior: Strike

GWALIOR, Sept. 19 (PTI): The Government of Madhya Bharat today ordered closure for an indefinite period of the Victoria College, the Siwaji Rao Inter College and the V. C. Collegiate High School and their hostels with effect from tomorrow.

A press note issued by the Government said that despite the warning given by the Government yesterday, there was almost complete strike of students at the two colleges and the high school. Attempts by the agitators to secure the closure of other educational institutions in Greater Gwalior met with only partial success.

Dr. Parachure Released

GWALIOR, Sept. 19 (PTI): Dr. D. S. Parachure, who figured as an accused in the Gandhi murder case, was released from the Central jail at Lashkar today.

Dr. Parachure was under detention in Gwalior from April last under the orders of the Central Government.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for The Standard Electric Company, Tuticorin, South India, **Glass** blowers with good experience. Men with experience in **Neon** tube bending will be preferred; but other also will be taken and trained for neon work. Apply stating age, experience in general glass blowing, in Neon Work and salary required. (8751)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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Sleeping Partner interested in Cinema Theatres Business and investments, please communicate maximum finance and time necessary to Box No. 2110 "Bombay Chronicle."

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PUBLIC NOTICES

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR invites Architects and Sculptors in India to submit designs in competition for a proposed Martyrs' Memorial at Patna to cost about 2 lacs. The Memorial is to commemorate the memory of a number of students who sacrificed their lives outside the Patna Secretariat building during the 1942 movement. The Indian Institute of Architects has nominated Mr. G. B. Mhatre of Bombay to act as the assessor. It is also proposed to nominate an eminent Sculptor to advise the assessor in making the awards.

Premiums of (1st) Rs. 2,000/-, (2nd) Rs. 1,000/- and (3rd) Rs. 500/- will be awarded to the first three successful competitors respectively. For executing the winning design the successful competitor will be paid the appropriate professional fee.

The Architectural staff of the Bihar Government and persons associated with the assessor or the sculptor adviser to the assessor would be precluded from participating in the competition.

The schedule of requirements and particulars of site, etc. can be had on application from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/-. The latest date for applications for the particulars is October 15th next. and the closing date for the receipt of designs is the 30th December 1950

(Sd.) V. N. PRASAD.
Government Architect & Town Planner,
Bihar. Secretariat, Patna.
(8738)

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

BY A CIRCULAR LETTER, dated the 27th September, 1949, Shareholders, to whom fractional certificates in respect of new Ordinary shares had been issued, were informed that the Directors had fixed the 30th September, 1950, as the date by which, if any four of the fractional certificates were presented to the Company, the Directors would allot one new Ordinary share subject to the conditions mentioned in that circular letter.

The Directors have decided to extend the date by which such fractional certificates should be presented for conversion into Ordinary shares to the 30th September, 1951.

For and On behalf of
THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LTD.,
TATA INDUSTRIES LTD.
Managing Agents.
T. V. BADDELEY
Director.

Bombay, 18th September, 1950.
(8748)

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the firm of HAJI JAMAL NOORMOHAMED was dissolved as from 29th December, 1946. Those having any claim against the said dissolved firm of HAJI JAMAL NOORMOHAMED are hereby requested to lodge their claims within 30 days from the date hereof with the undersigned. If no such claims are lodged as aforesaid the partners of the dissolved firm will proceed on the basis that there are no such claims.

Bombay, dated this 13th day of Sept. 1950.

(Sd.) MESSRS. FRENI JHABVALA & CO.
Attorneys for the partners of the dissolved firm of Haji Jamal Noormohamed.
Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
(8747)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN BANKS ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC NOTICE

CHANGE OF BUSINESS HOURS OF MEMBER BANKS IN BOMBAY

FROM 20th September, 1950, until further notice, the following Members of the above Association

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Bank of Bikaner, Ltd.
Bank of India, Ltd.
Bank of Indore, Ltd.
Bank of Jaipur, Ltd.
Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.
Bengal Central Bank, Ltd.
Bharat Bank, Ltd.
Calcutta National Bank, Ltd.
Canara Bank, Ltd.
Canara Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate, Ltd.
Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Comilla Banking Corporation, Ltd.
Comilla Union Bank, Ltd.
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd.
Habib Bank, Ltd.
Hind Bank, Ltd.
Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Hindustan Mercantile Bank, Ltd.
Indian Bank, Ltd.
Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd.
Jodhpur Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Mercantile Bank of Hyderabad, Ltd.
National Savings Bank, Ltd.
New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd.
Presidency Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.
Traders' Bank, Ltd.
Travancore Bank Ltd.
Union Bank of India, Ltd.
United Commercial Bank, Ltd.

will be open for business in their local Head Office and Town Branches in Bombay as follows:

From MONDAYS to FRIDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 2-15 P. M.

On SATURDAYS
10-45 A. M. to 11-45 A. M.

As there will be no clearing on Saturdays, cheques drawn on other Banks deposited late on a Friday, or on a Saturday will not be cleared until the following working day.

For Indian Banks Association
S. G. PANANDIKAR
Secretary.
(8749)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of One Wagon Bricks, Titvala to Byculla Invoice No. 126 on MONDAY, 9-10-50 at 3 P. M. at Byculla Goods Depot, by order of The G.I.P. Rly, and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: 50 p. c. Cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS
LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING WORKS, CHITTARANJAN
BURDWAN

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following categories for the Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of the Indian Republic by birth or domicile. Persons of Indian descent or Citizens of Indian States, which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or Citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Government of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. All the posts are temporary at present but are likely to be made permanent.

(1) FOREMAN, BOILER CONSTRUCTION SHOP—Vacancy—One. Pay Scale Rs. 360-20-500.
(2) CHARGEMAN GR. I, BOILER CONSTRUCTION SHOP. Vacancy—One. Grade Rs. 260-15-350
(3) CHARGEMAN, GR. II, BOILER CONSTRUCTION SHOP. Vacancy—One. Grade Rs. 200-10 300.
(4) ASSTT. FOREMAN, ERECTING SHOP—Vacancy—One. Pay Scale Rs. 300-20-400.
(5) CHARGEMAN, GR. I, ERECTING SHOP.—Vacancies—2. Pay Grade Rs. 260-15-350.
(6) CHARGEMAN GR. III. FRAME AND TENDER SHOP—Vacancy—One. Gr. 150-7-185-8-225.
(7) ASSTT. FOREMAN, BOILER ASSEMBLY SHOP—Vacancy—One. Pay Scale Rs. 300-20-400.
(8) CHARGEMAN GR. III, BOILER ASSEMBLY SHOP—Vacancies—2. Gr. 150-7-185-8-225.

QUALIFICATIONS:— Candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served a recognised period of apprenticeship in a reputed Mechanical workshop in the boiler or erecting trades with adequate trade school or technical education. Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engg. will be considered as an additional qualification.

EXPERIENCE:— For the posts of Foremen and Asstt: Foremen, candidates must have held a position of responsibility for a period of 10 years in the supervisory cadre with independent charge of shop engaged in the erection of locomotives construction of boilers and also acquired experience in labour control. For the post of Chargemen, the candidates must have worked in a supervisory capacity in the Boiler or Erecting Shops for at least five years in charge of different sections and should have experience in handling labour. Candidates for Boiler construction shop should have specialised knowledge in the development, marking off and flanging of boiler plates and heavy press work.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to East Bengal refugees.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for a higher initial pay in the grade.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE:— As admissible according to Railway rules from time to time.

AGE:— Candidates must not be less than 18 years and ordinarily not more than 40 years on the 1st October, 1950. War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective war service for the purpose of maximum age limit but they must submit their applications through the Employment Exchanges. Existing Government servants, in whose case the upper age limit prescribed above does not apply, must submit their applications through their Heads of Departments or offices.

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth, (ii) educational qualifications, (iii) technical qualifications and other attainments, (iv) details of experience, (v) community, (vi) Nationality, and (vii) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan should also furnish a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer (not by name), Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, District Burdwan on or before 30-9-50.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Government gazetted officers or one stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

Convassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection.

GENERAL MANAGER
8740

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO WHOMSOEVER it may concern, it is hereby notified that I have changed my present name from Dattatraya Pandurang Astemkar to DATTATRAYA PANDURANG VEDPATHAK.

D. P. VEDPATHAK.
(2108)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS
LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING WORKS
CHITTARANJAN, DIST. BURDWAN

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following categories for Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of Indian Republic by birth or by Domicile. Persons of Indian descent, or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territories adjacent to India are also eligible, but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Govt. of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. All the posts are temporary at present but are likely to be made permanent.

(1) FOREMAN, BRASS FOUNDRY, Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 360-20-500.
(2) CHARGEMAN, BRASS FOUNDRY — Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 260-15-350.
(3) CHARGEMAN, BRASS FOUNDRY — Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 200-10-300.
(4) CHARGEMAN, IRON FOUNDRY — Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 260-15-350.

QUALIFICATIONS: The candidates should have passed the matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served a recognised period of apprenticeship in a reputed Foundry or in the Foundry Shops attached to reputed Mechanical Workshops with adequate Trade school or technical education. Degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering will be considered an additional qualification.

EXPERIENCE: For the post of Foreman the candidates must have held a position of responsibility for a period of 10 years in the supervisory cadre with independent charge of various sections of moulding, casting and coremaking and also acquired experience in labour control. Candidates for the posts of Chargemen should have experience of work in the supervisory cadre in the Brass and Iron Foundry for at least 5 years. The Candidates must be conversant with modern Foundry practice in the production of heavy and intricate castings and various types of mixtures used in Brass and Iron Foundry practice.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to East Bengal refugees.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for higher initial pay in the grade.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE: As admissible according to Railway Rules from time to time.

AGE: Candidates must not be less than 18 years and ordinarily not more than 40 years on the 1st October, 1950. War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective war service for the purpose of the maximum age limit but they must submit their applications through the Employment Exchanges. Existing Government servants, in whose case the upper age limit prescribed does not apply, must submit their applications through their Heads of Departments or offices.

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth; (ii) educational qualifications, (iii) Technical qualifications and other attainments, (iv) details of experience, (v) community, (vi) Nationality and (vii) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan should submit a copy of the Refugee Registration Certificate.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed Medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer (not by name), Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan, on or before the 30th September, 1950.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Govt. gazzetted officers or one stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection.

GENERAL MANAGER
(8741)

NOTICE
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1950, the Bank will be open for business at its undernoted Offces between the hours of 10-45 A. M. and 2-15 P. M. on week days and 10-45 A. M. and 11-45 A. M. on Saturdays.

Bombay Local Head Office
Byculla Branch Bombay.
Sandhurst Road Branch Bombay.
Mandvi Branch Bombay.
Dadar Branch Bombay.

2. No clearing will take place on Saturdays and cheques paid in late on Fridays and during Saturdays will be cleared on the following business day.

3. The Bank's Safe Deposit Vault at the Local Head Office, Apollo Street, will be open for business between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 6 P. M on week days and 10-30 A. M. and 2 P. M. on Saturdays from the above date

By Order.
H. N. W LAUGHLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th September, 1950.
(8750)

PARAGANA AND KULKARNI WATANS TO BE ABOLISHED

Bill Provides For Compensation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

THE Government of Bombay has decided to abolish the Paragana and Kulkarni Watans in the State. A Bill seeking to bring about this land reform has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 18, 1950.

The civil administration of the State during the pre-British period consisted of watandars who held various offices hereditarily. Lands and in some cases allowances in cash were held by them as a part of their watan in consideration of the service which they were required to perform.

KULKARNIS

Kulkarnis are hereditary village accountants mainly found in the Central and Southern Divisions. In practice, the Kulkarni does not ordinarily officiate in person, but normally appoints a deputy. In the interests of village administration, it has long been felt that the institution of the Kulkarnis should be abolished. The Government, therefore, attempted to abolish them by voluntary commutation of watans by ocering certain generous terms in 1913-14. Some Kulkarnis agreed to commute their watans, but practically no commutations of watans were effected in the districts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Sholapur.

The present bill provides for the abolition of the Paragana and Kularni watans, whether commuted or uncommuted in the State excluding the merged areas. All lands appertaining to such watans will be resumed and regranted to the holder, who will hold them as occupant within the meaning of the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. The regrant of the land will be on payment of respectively, six or three times the assessment of the land, if the lands are assigned, or not assigned for remuneration.

The occupancy of such lands will not be transferable or partible without the permission of the Collector, exception, however, being made in the case of the Paragana watans settled by Mr. Pedder.

Special rules of succession such as primogeniture and postponement of females in favour of male heirs obtaining in respect of these watan lands are abolished.

COMPENSATION

As a measure of compensation for abolition of these watans, a sum equal to seven times the amount of the cash allowance due to the holder will be payable to such a holder and if the watan property consists of the whole or part of land revenue of watan lands or villages, a sum equal to the amount of such land revenue will be paid annually to the holder during the period of his life. If such a holder dies within ten years from the date on which this this Act comes into force, it will be continued to his heir until the expiry of the said period of ten years.

With regard to the abolition of the uncommuted Kulkarni watans, provision has been made that a representative watandar or his heir may, for a period of 21 years, get annual compensation equal to one-third of the total amount of the emoluments payable annually in cash to the representative watandar performing the service.

Provision has been made to the effect that if the representative watandar elects within one year from the coming into force of the Act, he will be paid a sum equal to seven times the sum payable annually in non-transferable bonds repayable by the State Government after expiry of seven years and carying interest at 3 per cent. It is made clear that a deputy or a substitute of a representative watandar will not be entitled to receive any cash allowance.

CROP SITUATION IMPROVES

Fodder Condition Good

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Widspread and continuous rainfall was reported from Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara South, Solhapur, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Kanara Districts, while moderate rainfall was registered in Ahmedabad, Dangs, Broach, Amreli, Surat, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Thana, Kolaba, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts during the week ended September 13. Baroda, Kaira, Mehsana, Panchmahals and Satara North districts received little fainfall. Cloudy weather prevailed during the week.

The transplanting of paddy was in progress in Dangs district and sowing of jowar was in progress in Kaira and Broach districts.

The sowing of rabi jowar was started in Ahmednagar district, while it was in progress in Satara North, Satara South and West Khandesh districts. Recent rainfall has improved the conditions of kharip crops to a fair extent in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, West Khandesh and Sholapur districts.

There was an appreciable improvement in the fodder conditions in East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. Fodder scarcity continued to some extent in certain parts of Satara South district Water supply was adequate.

The transplanting of paddy was nearing completion in Kanara district. The sowing cotton was in progress in Dharwar and Bijapur districts, while it was held up due to excessive rains in Kolhapur district.

Shorthand Examination In October Too

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations in Shorthand for the speed of 60, 100 and 130 words per minute and Typewriting will be held in October every year in addition to the usual Examinations in April, from the current year.

The Examinations will be held at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Dharwar subject to the condition that at least 15 candidates appear at the centre.

Bakri Id Precautions

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Commissioner of Police has issued an order prohibiting the slaughter of cows, bulls, bullocks, he-buffaloes, she-buffalies heifers and calvs at any public or private place outside a slaughter house, and of any other animals on, or within sight of, a street or a public place in Greater Bombay for five days from September 22 to 26. This precautionary measure is taken in view of the coming Bakri Id.

Transfer Application Rejected

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar and Mr. Justice Dixit)

Baburao S. More—Applicant (Defendant).

vs.

The Bombay Housing Board—Respondents (Plaintiffs).

Their Lordships rejected an application for transfer an ejectment suit from the Court of Small Causes to the High Court.

On the passing of the Bombay Housing Board Act of 1948, six hundred baracks in the Sion-Dharavi Camp vested in the Bombay Housing Board. The applicant is tenant in one of those baracks. In August 1949 the rents were fixed before hearing the tenants and notices to quit were served upon them which stated that the notices should be considered waived if the tenant was willing to pay the higher rent fixed.The Board thereafter filed the present ejectment suit in the Court of Small Causes. The applicant contended that the Housing Board was not a local authority "within the meaning of the Rent Act and therefore not exempt from its operation.

In support of the transfer application it was urged that in view of the importance of the decision as affecting all buildings owned by the Housing Board and in view of the fact that the procedure in the Court of Small Causes was a summary procedure without right of appeal to the High Court, it was desirable that the case should be transferred for trial to the High Court itself.

In view of the fact that the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court had not been taken away, their lordships thought it unnecessary at this stage to transfer the case to the High Court. Their lordships, however, hoped that the Court of Small Causes would record the evidence in the case fully.

Mr. M. C. Acharya instructed by Messrs. Gokhale Kale and Co. appeared for the applicant.

Payment Of Motor Vehicles Tax

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The second quarter of the financial year 1950-51 of the Motor Vehicles Tax ends on September 30.

The owners of motor vehicles in the Bombay Region, who have paid the tax for this quarter only are now required to pay for the remaining one of two quarters.

They should pay of remit the tax to the Regional Transport Office, Bodyguard Lines, Mahalaxmi, Bombay, by October 14 which is the last date of the grace period.

Payment will be accepted on working days between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Measures To Fight Spread Of Cholera

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Anti-cholera measures, such as disinfection of houses and mass inoculation, are in progress in all the affected and threatened areas in Bombay State. During the week ended September 9, this disease took a toll of 74 lives, while smallpox, plague and poliomyelitis accounted for one death each.

New Director Of Sholapur Mills: Mr. A.S Naik

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Shri A. S. Naik, I.C.S., has been nominated by the Government of Bombay as a Director of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, in place of the late Shri D N. Kowshik

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	112 of 1948	Shantilal Chhaganlal Shah.	FIRST
2.	124 of 1948	William Monterio.	Do
3	73 of 1947	Shridhar Gangadhar Joshi.	SECOND
4.	76 of 1947	Pradynmna Karsondas Gandhi	Do
5.	78 of 1947	Adi Rattonji Damania	Do
6.	20 of 1945	Munshilal Baldeosahai.	SECOND & FINAL.
7.	63 of 1947	Umeshrao Raghavendra Thagarse	Do
8.	72 of 1947	Alfred Michael Dantre	Do
9.	129 of 1943	Manishankar Krishnaram Joshi.	THIRD.
10.	226 of 1941	Perceival Andrew Dobson.	FOURTH & FINAL.
11.	81 of 1941	Hormusji Edulji Vazifdar.	FIFTH.
12.	52 of 1945	Damodar Surji (Personal)	PREFERENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
13.	130 of 1947	Sorab Hirjibhoy Shroff.	Do
14.	130 of 1948	M|s. Khubchand Parasram & Co.	Do

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 11th day of September, 1950.

Official Assignee's Office
High Court, Bombay.

C. G. MAHADEVIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(8704)

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 9, 2006.
Muslim: Zilhej 7, 1369.
Parsi: Farvardin 18, 1320.
Sunrise 6-27 a.m., **Sunset** 6-38 p.m.
Hightide 07-22, 18-48, **Lowtide** -, 14-12.

Engagements

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY Mr. J. B. Bowman will read a paper on "Census and the New Constitution", Town Hall 6 p.m. Shri P. G. Shah will preside.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION of "Rachana" (Calcutta) Princess' Room, Taj Mahal Hotel 6 p.m. Shri M. C. Chagla Chief Justice of Bombay will perform he opening ceremony.

Postal Holiday On September 23

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Saturday, the 23rd September, 1950, will be a post and telegraph holiday on account of Id-Ul-Zuha (Bakr-Id). The Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices in the Bombay City will observe holiday working on that day.

The detailed instructions regarding the working of the Town Sub-Offices will be issued by the controlling officers concerned.

The following business on a restricted scale will be transacted by all Delivery Post Offices in the Bombay City on the day: sale of stamps and stationery, issue and payment of Express Telegraphic Money Orders, certificate of posting, delivery and despatch of mails with only one delivery at noon.

Freak Of Nature

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 18:

A woman of village Binori, near Chunsour, is reported ho have given birth to twin baby girls. These babies were said to be having very big heads with a thick growth of hair on their bodies. Their faces and feet were on the reverse side and both had a set of protruding teeth.

Both the babies died soon after their birth.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
(Indian Chapter).

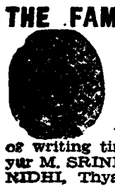
Inauguration of Conference on Friday 29th September 9 a.m. at Seth G. S. Medical College by The Hon'ble Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur. All doctors and medical students welcome. Almost all surgeons from India and 8 from U.S.A. attending. Medical Ball on SATURDAY, 30th September, 8 p.m. at the Sir C. J. Hall Rs. 5/- per head. Ladies Free.

Tickets available at Seth G. S. Medical College. Few items of Indian Music and Dancing during the Ball.

VASANT P. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

FOR EFFICIENT REPAIRS OF
TYPEWRITERS
Consult
SAYAR & SANGHVI
KALAM KUTIR, 211/19, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions. Rs. 2 Horoscope of writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

RANJIT'S
NILI
SURAIYA, DEV ANAND.
LIBERTY
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30.
Booking: 10 to 8.
CITY LIGHT PRABHAT (Thana)

LILTING TALE OF LOVE!

RANJIT'S
COLOURFUL ROMANCE
Madhubala
Directed By PRALHAD DUTT
Starring MADHUBALA DEV ANAND JEEVAN
CAPITOL
New WEST END
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
NEPTUNE (Bandra), JAIHIND
KRISHNA (Kalyan)
BHARAT (Kurla)
An AJIT Release

TEN-YEAR EMPLOYER-LABOUR PACT SUGGESTED

Solution For Better Industrial Relations

MR C. H. BHABHA'S PLEA

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

MR. C. H. BHABHA, former Commerce Minister, Government of India, pleaded here today for a ten-year treaty between Labour and Capital, for the purpose of establishing harmonious industrial relations in the country.

Mr. Bhabha, who was addressing the Bombay Rotarians at Green's this afternoon, said that such a treaty could be on a national or regional basis and provide for the variation of terms and conditions within the limits of pre-determined maxima and minima to allow for varying conditions and circumstances in different industries and different geographical areas. The Custodian of this treaty would be a Standing National Tripartite Organition composed of the representatives of employers, labour and government. The National Organisation, could, if necessary, set up area sub-organisation on the same representative basis.

RAPID CHANGE

The ex-Commerce Minister stated at the outset that the most significant of all changes in India in the wake of the second World War was the radical alterations in the employer-labour relations. Predominating causes for this change were the changed political status of the country and the rapid enlightenment which developed concurrently during the struggle for freedom. The masses were aroused from their stupor for political purposes through particular methods. Unfortunately however, the same methods were employed in the economic sphere with disastrous consequences. These methods in concrete terms were largely responsible for the loss of 3.4 million industrial working days in 1945, 12.7 million working days in 1946, 16.5 million working days in 1947, 8.3 million working days in 1948 and 6.5 million industrial working days in 1949.

Referring to agricultural labour, Mr. Bhabha said that they formed the bulk of the population. Nearly half of this number were just wage earners. He pointed out that during the last five or seven years, along with the general rise in agricultural prices and the consequent rise in the cost of living the money wage or kind payment to this class of agricultural labour, had been rightly and rapidly increased. However, they still continued to live and work under mediaeval conditions. They required to be better looked after and ensured better living. Very little was done to improve their lot tarough legislation. Government's lethargy in this respect was obvious and could hardly be defended on any ground.

BASIC TRAINING

Mr. Bhabha stressed that concrete and effective measures for better education of the worker, hygienic living conditions, recreation and useful employment of spare time and leisure were necessary if solid results were to be obtained. Opportunities were to be created and training imparted in subsidiary occupations, upon which they could fall back during the period of seasonal unemployment. Idealistic doctrines for bettering the lot of this class of workers would not be helpful. What was essential was some basic training which might enable them to do more work in a proper and methodical fashion.

Mr. Bhabha further hinted at the marked deterioration in the employer-labour relations prevailing in the industrial sphere of "our economy." These had brought in their trail adverse repercussions on the economic structure of the country. He pointed out that in the expanding economy of the war years, both industrial management and labour a range of income which, it was impossible to keep up during the years that followed. After the war, the managers of the industry and quickly understood the change and accepted cheerfully lower profits. Industrial labour on the other hand, had resisted vigorously and often violently against any readjustment of the inflated war-time standards of income and consumption. For the achievement of its short-sighted policy industrial labour had made the full use of all the weapons in its armoury, beginning with collective bargaining and rigid close-door policy and ending with picketing and intimidation methods, which had greatly hampered the production effort of the country.

Pointing out the devastating results of the labour attitude, Mr. Bhabha said that wages had started rising and cost of production increased. On the other hand, reduced output had become the rule and inefficiency and indiscipline had played havoc in the industrial economy of the country. The traditional attachment and devotion to both the employer and the work had become things of the past and the "joy of work for work's sake", whether with the employer or the employee was completely lost. An idea of this rapid deterioration could be gained from the "production curve" for steel which showed a steady decline from 9,34.000 tons in 1944 to 8,54,000 tons in 1948. Similar was the case with all other industries.

LABOUR EARNINGS

As against the harmful tendency of declining production, continued Mr. Bhabha, the index of average annual earnings of factory workers had shown a steep rise of 41 points in 1947 as compared to the previous year, and again by another 53 points in 1948 as compared to 1947. Side by side was the tragic decline in efficiency.

In contrast to these conditions, the United Kingdom had a different tale to tell. In the past two years the British Steel Works had raised their output by 20 per cent. The value of output per man-year had shown an increase of 31 per cent since 1938 and of 13 per cent since the peak year of 1937. Mr. Bhabha hoped that the Indian labour would draw morals out of the British experience.

Mr. Bhabha complained that the spirit of "go-slow", "more pay and less work", "high ambitions with less efforts", and unreasonable periodic demands had still continued on the part of the labour in a virulent form. This could be made out from the increasing number of cases filed in the Bombay Industrial Court. In 1942, there were only 42 such cases, which gradually increased to 226 in 1947 and again declined to 152 in 1948.

Mr. Bhabha further observed that "conciliation" as a method of improving the employer-labour relations had already served its purpose in a very small way. In actual practice it had proved itself to be the source of more trouble and intransigence on the part of the parties to the disputes. Besides, the quality of the officers employed was not upto the mark. More often than not, purely for justifying their existence, the "conciliation machinery" had been usefully employed in fomenting trouble between employer and employees.

Referring to adjudication, the speaker said that the machinery had proved itself to be a very lengthy affair entailing much waste of time and energy. Besides it had been found to be very costly.

Mr. Bhabha affirmed that with such a small section of the industrial population, too many laws and protective machinery were evolved, probably with an eye on vote-catching. From the political point of view it might be correct, but in the larger economic interest of the country it was the virus for magnifying misunderstandings and creating economic disruption and chaos.

Concluding, Mr. Bhabha urged for the creation of such conditions which posterity "could proudly claim to be the foundation of peace and progress."

SHOP-KEEPER KILLED

Another Injured

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two shop-keepers of Sewri Post-Naka, who were going along King Edward's Road at 8 p.m. yesterday were waylaid and stabbed by a gang of alleged bad characters.

Srirang Madhav, one of the shop-keepers, who received several stab-wounds died on the spot while his companion, Vittal Raghu has been admitted in the K.E.M. Hospital, with severe stab wounds on his body.

The Kalachowki Police who are investigating into the offence were not in a position to state the motive behind the crime but they have arrested one Deoram Arjun in this connection.

Further investigations are proceeding.

TEXTILE ADVISORY BOARD

Appointment Soon

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19 (PTI): The Government of India will, it is learnt, soon appoint an advisory board to act as a general liaison machinery between the cotton mill industry and the Government in the matter of ensuring that individual mills effect their cotton purchases in the manner prescribed by government.

The board, which will be set up in Bombay, will consist of representatives of principal millowners' associations and of the important cotton trading bodies. It will function in an advisory capacity to assist the Textile Commissioner. But, its recommendations in so far as they do not conflict with the policies of the overall control to be exercised by the Government, would be normally accepted by the Textile Commissioner.

It will be vested with powers to form regional committees under it in the important cotton growing areas.

DEPRESSION OVER EAST RAJASTHAN

All-India Weather

FOONA, Sept. 19 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Tuesday.

The depression over east Rajasthan lies this morning over the extreme north of Rajasthan, centred about 50 miles south-west of Delhi and has somewhat weakened. It is likely to move north eastwards and break up over the Kumaon hills. It has caused locally very heavy rain in and near East Rajasthan and the hills of the Punjab (I). There has also been widespread rainfall in Madhya Bharat and local rainfall in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Mysore. Fairly widespread light falls have occurred in the Konkan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in east Rajasthan, the Punjab (I) and West Uttar Pradesh and occur locally in east Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, west Rajasthan, coastal Orissa, coastal Andhra Desa and along the west coast of south of Mangalore. Fairly widespread light showers are likely in the Konkan. The monsoon will be weak over the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally very heavy rain is likely in east Rajasthan, the Punjab (I) and the hills of west Uttar Pradesh during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday.

Abu nil Ahmedabad 84 77 0 48.7 plus 21.1 Ahmednagar 84 65 0 18.6 plus 2.4 Allahabad 92 76 0 35.9 plus 2.8 Ambala 89 75 0 33.0 plus 8.6 Bangalore 82 64 0 10.4 minus 5.9 Baroda 84 78 T 52.0 plus 16.7 Belgaum 77 64 T 52.0 plus 14.3 Bhuj 85 77 0 28.4 plus 16.2 BOMBAY 86 77 0.1 56.9 minus 6.5 Calcutta 92 80 0 42.2 minus 1.5 Cuttack 91 79 T 38.1 minus 5.1 Darjiling 59 58 T 129.7 plus 43.2 Dehra Dun 86 71 T 65.5 plus 2.9 Delhi 88 71 0.2 30.8 plus 9.9 Gwalior 88 72 0.1 33.5 — Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 68 0 31.1 plus 10.9 Indore 79 70 0.1 32.3 plus 2.0 Bhavnagar 89 75 0 20.4 plus 0.7 Jubbulpore 89 73 0 43.4 minus 6.4 Kanpur 91 80 0 23.8 minus 6.4 Kolhapur 81 67 0 29.8 — Lucknow 92 80 0 25.5 minus 8.1 Madras 95 79 0 16.0 plus 3.1 Mahabaleshwar 65 — 0.3 193.0 minus 50.9 Mussoorie 66 58 0.1 9.20 plus 20.6 Mysore 83 64 T 9.3 minus 2.1 Nagpur 89 — 0 25.7 plus 14.8 Ootacamund 65 40 0 23.4 minus 0.9 Pachmarhi 77 66 0.2 81.4 plus 12.1 Patiala 86 74 0 26.6 — Patna 90 79 0.5 26.3 minus 1.3 Poona 83 70 0 15.4 minus 2.2 Rajkot 93 75 0 26.8 plus 4.4 Ranchi 93 72 2.5 61.3 plus 16.7 Shillong 79 64 0 69.7 plus 18.7 Sholapur 89 67 0 17.1 minus 0.9 Surat 83 76 0.5 28.7 minus 9.2 Vizagapatam 86 78 0.1 17.6 minus 1.0.

Charge Of Abetting A Theft

ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

For allegedly abetting and aiding in the commission of a theft, Dattoo Dyanoo was arrested by the Maharbouri Police yesterday.

Producing the accused at the Girgaum Court today, the Police told the Presidency Magistrate that last week the accused lodged a married woman by the name of Soni at the house of one of his acquaintances as a paying guest. Soni and the woman of the house retired that night at about 2 o'clock.

Early next morning when the housekeeper awoke she found the door ajar and her steel box which contained ornaments valued at Rs. 3,126 and Rs. 400 in cash missing. So too was her lodger. A complaint was made to the police, and Dattoo was taken into custody as an accomplice. Soni is reported to be absconding.

Mr. S. B. Awar ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody recovery of the stolen property pending the arrest of Soni and the

Mills Closed On Immersion Day

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Today being the 'immersion day' of the God Ganpati, all textile mills were closed in the city.

The Mill Mazdoor Sabha has announced its decision to again defy the ban on meetings and processions at the Nardulla Tank Maidan in the evening today.

ADJUDICATION ORDER SET ASIDE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Coyajee at the Bombay High Court today annulled an order of adjudication made against Madanlal Dharnidharkha on the 6th September, 1950, at the instance of Suraj Ratan Damania, a share and stock broker.

The petitioning creditor had obtained a decree against Madanlal in the City Civil Court for Rs. 8.532-3 on the 25th January, 1949. An Insolvency Notice was taken out by the creditor on the 8th May, 1950.

Thereafter an arrangement was arrived at between the creditor and the judgment debtor on the 5th July, 1950, whereby the decretal amount was to be paid in instalments of Rs. 800 every three months, the first of the instalments to be paid on or before the 19th July.

Pursuant to the said agreement a sum of Rs. 800 was paid on the 18th July, 1950. Thereafter the creditor wrongfully presented a petition for adjudicating Madanlal insolvent on the ground of failure to comply with the Insolvency Notice. This was an ex-parte application and an order was made thereon on the 6th September.

Madanlal then took out the present Notice of Motion for setting aside the adjudication order. His Lordship was pleased to make the Notice of Motion absolute with costs. The order of adjudication was set aside Madanlal is a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Oil Seeds Exchange.

Mr. Jal H. A. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand appeared on behalf of Madan Dharnidharkha.

State Transport Corporation

MORARJI OPENS BUS STATION AT NASIK

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, September 20.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay today opened here the State Transport Corporation's new bus station. This marks yet another milestone in the progress of the nationalised State venture.

With the primary aim of giving cheap and efficient transport to the public, the Bombay State Transport Corporation was ushered in from December 8, 1949. Road transport was formerly in the hands of hundreds of small operators spread all over the State. The inadequacy of the then services had been consistenly the targets of severe criticism by the public and the Government had to come to a decision to nationalise passenger traffic so as to eliminate all defects. The Government of Bombay accepted in principle the scheme of nationalisation of road transport in August 1947, and the Corporation was the outcome of that decision.

Aimed at giving regular service between village to village and between village to city, the Corporation bids fair to run its services efficiently and economically.

With a view to enable villagers to bring their raw-materials into the cities, and in turn to supply them with the finished productes of the cities, the Corporation has set out its blueprint for cheap and efficient goods transport service and a beginning has been to start a parcel service at cheaper rates in the near future.

While much cannot be said of the adequacy of the services, in the regularity of its schedules the State Transport Corporation deserves the credit of being an unique experiment in the State of Bombay.

The Corporation has started a monthly magazine called "State Transport Review" to enlighten the public on the progress made by an organisation of 'national importance.'

Illicit Liquor Seized

BOMBAY, Monday.

A small working still was raided by the Dadar Police yesterday and 10 gallons of illicit liquor recovered from a building near Plaza Talkies, Dadar.

Police have arrested two persons in this connection.

TODAY'S RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 7-30, English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9, Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 7 p.m. 6-10 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m, 7-45, 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-45 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8 Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7, Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

234 m. 07-45 Hindi by radio, 08-15 K Ingale bibhas, 12-45 Tantrakari, 12-50 G Parmar, G bhajan 13-40 Piano playtime, 14-00 Singing stars, 16-20 School broadcast, 17-00 V R Patwardhan, kh. bhimpalas, 17-15 D Anjaria, multana 17-30 A Khan, sitar, 17-45 G Parmar G bhajan 18-45 D Anjaria, kh. marwa, 19-00 Amritalal geet, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artist, thumri, pad, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Day's topic, 20-40 Bhomiya Vina 20-45 Radio Orch., 21-15 Leela Sardesai, vocal, 21-30 Film songs, 21-45 D. Chaman Lall, current affairs review, 22-00 Avan Sarkari (Soprano) and Phyllis Jeffery, (central to), 22-20 Hambre and Zayde, duo-pianists, 22-45 R D Sethna, tenor.

VARIATIONS

353 m., 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Prog., 08-00 A Parikh, sitar, 08-45 S V Phadnis, bhavgeets, 13-00 Mangala Ranade M pad, 13-10 Mile jule gane, 13-50 A Khan, sitar, 14-00 Preet, 17-30 S V Phadnis M songs, 17-45 Shanta Shirali, K bhajan, 18-00 Leela Sardesai, M pad, 18-20 Villagers' prog. in M and 18-50 in K., 19-20 Mangala Ranade, M pad, 19-30 Commercial news, 20-15 Hindi by radio, M, 20-30 A Parasnis, M play "Hatta", 21-00 S V Phadnis, M songs, 21-45 U Mistry, Sitar, 22-00 K Ingale, kh. vid. 22-30 A Parikh, sitar

BARODA

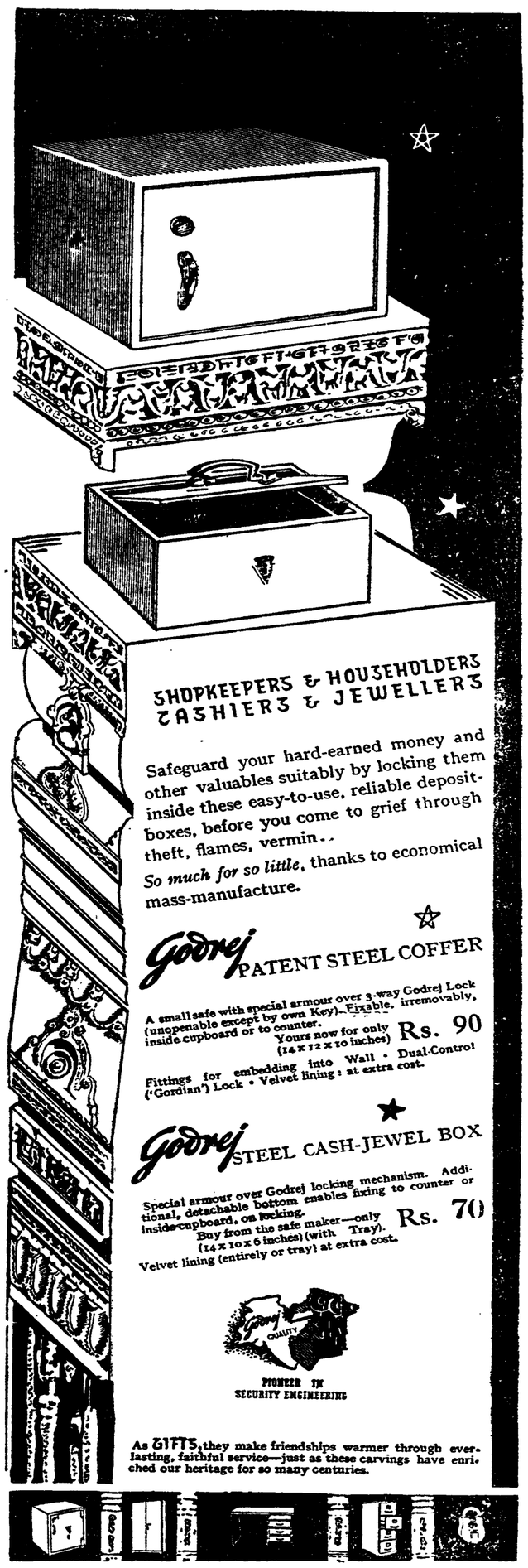
250 m., 7-30 G geets, 07-45 Prog., 07-50 Nildhara Desai, G geets, 08-15 C Gandhi, sitar, 08-30 C L Patel, samayne rag, 17-30 For women, 18-10 S Mistry, kh. v. d., 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 C L Patel, mishra jhinjoti and thumri 19-15 J Pathakji, poems, 19-30 Film songs, 20-00 N Desai, G geets, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 C Gandhi, sitar, 20-45 C L Patel, kh. kalyan, 21-30 C M Shukla on Aldous Huxley, E, 21-45 S C Mistry, thumri, geet.

AHMEDABAD

326-1, 07-30 K Joshi bhajans 07-40 Progs., 07-45 Lalit, 08-15 As in Baroda 17-30 B B Khan, ghazal, bhajan, 17-40 Air artist, violin 17-50 Majula Raval, G geets, 18-10 As in Baroda, 18-30 Taliona tale, 18-45 B B Khan, bhajans, 18-55 Air artist violin, 19-05 M Raval, G geets, 19-15 As in Baroda, 19-30 For industrial workers. 20-00 Locals, 20-05 Saigal, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

7-00 a.m. Bill Bailey's musical clock, 9-00 Famous ensembles, 9-15 Pipes of melody, 9-30 Movie tunes 9-45 Riders of purple sage, 10-00 Meet the band, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Veera says.... 11-00 Concert hall of air, 12-00 Salon Serenade 12-30 Strike up band, 12-45 'Pop' concert, 1-00 Request prog., 2-00 Concert hall of air, 3-00 Hindi film music, 5-00 Marathi prog. 6-00 Candlelight and silver, 6-30 Four knights 6-45 Keynotes, by Carle 7-00 Tropicana, 7-15 Hawaiian melodies, 7-30 Music without words.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Yours now for only (14 x 12 x 10 inches) Rs. 90
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MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE

Ex-Secretary Of Co-Op. Society Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

William Anthony Lobo was arrested yesterday by the General Branch C.I.D. on a charge of misappropriation of Rs. 65,000.

Police alleged that the accused who was the Honorory Secretary of Mangalorean Co-operative Credit Society resigned his position on June 30, 1950. Later it was discovered that vouchers, bank slips and accounts were missing and false entries had been made for Rs. 4,000.

In another case, the accused in his capacity as Honorary Secretary of Mangalorean Catholic Educational Credit Society was also alleged to have misappropriated Rs. 2,500.

He was bailed out before Presidency Magistrate K. J. Khambatta at the Esplanade Court today.

Nehru Visits Nasik Press

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 18 (PTI): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, visited the Security Press this morning at 11 o'clock. The chief of the Security Press, Mr. Chapman and other officials received him.

24 POLICEMEN SLAUGHTERED

Trial Of 122 Villagers In Rajasthan

JAIPUR, Sept. 18, (PTI).

AS MANY as 122 villagers of Karoli State are standing their trial before a Special Magistrate here for alleged manslaughter of 24 members of a police party.

According to the prosecution, a funeral feast, contravening the Rajasthan Food Control order was held in the village of Gur in Karoli during March last. Two police parties consisting of 58 persons reached the spot and found 2,000 people being fed. The police took possession of the food.

In the meantime about 10,000 people, who had gathered there from 40 near-by villages, surrounded the police party and attacked them with "swords and lethal weapons, killing a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, a Deputy Superintendent of police, a Tehsildar, three Sub-Inspectors and 18 constables".

Eight rifles, one gun and three revolvers were captured by the villagers during the fight. Seven rifles were later recovered by the police during investigation of the case.

Twenty-seven people were declared absconders in the case.

The case will come up for hearing again September 26.

LABOUR RELATIONS IMPROVE

Drop In Man-Days Lost

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19: Provisional statistics of industrial disputes for the month of July, 1950, now released by the Labour Bureau, show the lowest figures recorded in any month during the past few years.

There were only 477 disputes during the month under review involving 19,103 workers. Of these, 12 disputes involving 4,814 workers continued from the previous month. The time-loss during the month was only 93,045 man-days as compared to 293,955 man-days during the previous month and 507,055 man-days during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Bombay recorded only 12 disputes as compared to 26 in the previous month and West Bengal registered 10 disputes only. The time loss recorded in these States during the month was about 26,900 and 21,590 man-days respectively.

TURKEY'S INCLUSION IN ATLANTIC PACT

Application Turned Down

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Atlantic Pact Council has turned down Turkey's application for full membership of the alliance, usually reliable sources said here today.

The reason is that most members of the Council are unwilling to stretch the obligations of the pact owing to the present international crisis.

Failing full membership, the Council, it is understood here, is said to have proposed that Turkey—and also Greece—should maintain continuous contact with military chiefs of the Atlantic Pact Powers concerned in the defence of the Mediterranean.

Standards For Reinforced Concrete Materials

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19: Reinforced concrete as a constructional technique is considered to have great possibilities. The recently issued draft standard specifications for two of its principal materials, aggregates and steel bars and wires, brought out by the Cement and Concrete Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution, should go a long way in ensuring the effectiveness of reinforced concrete structures.

The draft specifications relate to coarse and fine aggregates from natural sources for concrete, and rolled round and square mild steel bars, high tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wires for concrete reinforcement.

Improving Lot Of Asians

MISS KARA'S REMEDY FOR COMMUNISM

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Maniben Kara, member of the Executive of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and Vice-President of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha said here today that trade unionists in Asia had "warmly welcomed" the interest shown by the ICFTU in their problems.

They would "readily support" all measures for the putting into effect the recommendations of the recent delegation to Asia which had been endorsed by the ICFTU Committee," she said.

Miss Kara expressed particular satisfaction at the decision of the ICFTU to set up an information and advisory centre in Singapore.

The purpose of the centre, she said, would be to co-ordinate the activities of the "existing democratic trade unions" in Asia, to help in the formation of new unions, to incalculate democratic ideas among the Asian masses and "to prepare them for playing their rightful role in a free society."

ANTI-RED MEASURES

Miss Kara suggested the following measures to combat Communism which she described as "much more vital than any military measures."

(1) Immediate adoption of programmes of economic development, designed both to increase the output of wealth and to secure its more equitable distribution.

(2) Introduction of social security measures, including unemployment and sickness benefits, old-age pensions and improvement of housing conditions;

(3) Abolition of restrictive labour legislation;

(4) A more modern and enlightened outlook on labour relations on the part of some European and American-owned concerns in Asia."

(5) Development of democratic institutions of every kind and educating the masses "to appreciate the democratic way of life."

GUARDING AGAINST A-BOMB ATTACK

New Defence Bill In U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today sent to Congress a bill to create a new, separate federal defence office.

No action on the bill, however, is expected in Congress until next year, as costs are still being estimated.

In a report which the bill accompanied, the President estimated that casualties in an atom bomb attack on the United States could be reduced by half with a few minutes warning through proper organisation and training.

"Civil defence could spell the difference between defeat and victory in a way thrust upon us," it said.

East-West Trade Necessary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the Marshall Plan Administrator, defended trade between Western Europe and Soviet spheres as necessary to build up the west's strength.

Mr. Hoffman told a press conference that Western countries had an informal agreement "not knowingly to build up Russian strength", which had resulted in only a very small flow of military goods to the east.

Gambling On Increase In Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Sept. 18: Gambling is in full swing in Sonrashtra and Gujarat, judging from the recent round-up at Joravarnagar of some well-known inhabitants.

Disquieting news comes also from Kaira of the rapid growth of gambling dens.

Congress Election Officer's Verdict Reversed

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 18:

According to information received here, the election of Thakur Niranjan Singh, M.L.A., as a delegate to the Nasik Congress session from Narsinghpur in Mahakosal, has been set aside by the All-India Congress Committee, and Shri Singh has been replaced by Shri Virendra Singh Kiledar, who had defeated him in the election by one vote.

Shri Niranjan Singh had appealed to Shri Ram Sahay, the Congress Election Commissioner for Mahakosal, against the alleged irregularities practised in the Congress election at Narsinghpur. Shri Ram Sahay set aside Shri Virendra Singh's election and Shri Niranjan Singh was declared elected.

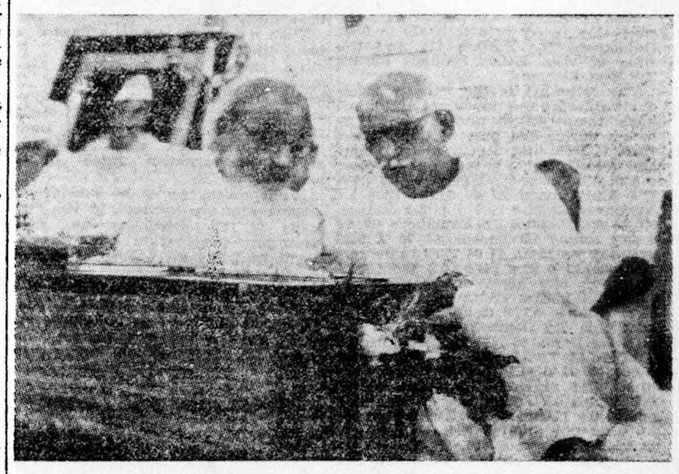
Shri Kiledar later appealed to the A.I.C.C. against Shri Ram Sahay's decision and received the judgment in his favour.

Shri Niranjan Singh was the leader of the opposition in the Provincial Congress organisation.

The Bombay Contingent

Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar on their way to attend the Subjects Committee meeting.

The New And The Old



Shri Purshottamdas Tandon in consultation with Dr. Pattabhi at yesterday's Subjects Committee meeting.

KERALA NEWSLETTER

CONGRESS PRESTIGE IN TRAVANCORE DECLINING

Move To End Group Rivalries

(From Our Correspondent)

SHORANUR, (By Mail).

The recent by-elections to the Travancore-Cochin Assembly from Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad have been a definite vote of censure against the Congress in the State and a signal victory for the Hindu communalist and Socialist elements.

In Nedumangad, out of a total of 22,856 votes polled, the Congress secured only 5,705 (25.5) per cent) votes while the opposing Socialist candidate Democratic Party candidate secured 16,624 (72.74 per cent) votes.

In Neyyattinkara, the Congress got 23 per cent of the total votes polled, while the opposing Socialist candidate secured the remaining 77 per cent of the votes.

It is pointed out here that the results of the elections are a clear indication of the daily declining prestige of the Congress.

KERALA CONGRESS

Attempts are afoot to bring about a rapproachment between the Kelappan group and the official group inside the Kerala Congress. Mr. Kumbalath Sanku Pillai, the new KPCC Chief, has so far not associated with any of the warring groups and is, therefore, reported to be in the good books of both the groups. He is said to be taking an active part in bridging the gulf between the two factions.

Last week, Sri Kelappan and Sri Narayana Kurup, Secretary of the Malabar District Congress Committee, visited Trivandrum and held consultations with Sri Sanku Pillai, Sri C. Kasavan, President of the Travancore District Congress, and Sri T. M. Verghese, Speaker of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly. Their talks, it is reported, mainly centred round the urgent need for the formation of a United Working Committee for the KPCC. This week, Sri Sanku Pillai is visiting Cochin and Malabar and is holding further consultations with the leaders of the different groups with a view to arriving at a settlement.

POLICE EXCESSES

Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai, the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin, at a recent press conference confirmed the reports that had been appearing in the press about the police excesses in lock-ups. He said that he had received many complaints of police highhandedness and that the Government was investigating into the complaints.

Mr. Pillai disclosed that the police sub-inspector who was said to have been responsible for the death of one Mani, immediately after his release from the Perubavoor lock-up, had been ordered to be arrested. One head constable and two constables had already been arrested on the same charge.

Investigation was also proceeding in the complaint filed my Sri. T. K. Kunhayyappan, a Congress member of Travancore-Cochin Assembly, against the Ernakulam police in which it was stated that a Brahmin lady was striped naked and ill-treated by the police before the very eyes of her husband and father.

The Chief Minister assured that the Government would make thorough investigations into such cases of excesses and would severly punish those found guilty.

Kerala celebrated the sixtieth birthday of Sri K. Kelappan, the veteran Congress leader, this week. Meetings were held in the different parts of the country and tributes were paid to him.

National Register Of Scientific Personnel

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19: The second volume in the series under the title 'National Register of Scientific & Technical Personnel in India' has just been published by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It includes the names of medical personnel—graduates, licentiates and dentists.

INDIA AGREED TO RECOGNISE VALUE OF PAKISTAN RUPEE

Karachi Communique Reiterates Earlier Claim

KARACHI, Sept. 19 (PTI).

PAKISTAN Government today maintained that "Indian Government had actually agreed to recognise the value of Pakistan rupee towards the end of September, 1949, but they suddenly went back on this on October 2, 1949."

Pakistan Government, in a communique issued yesterday, referred to a press report according to which it said Indian Government official spokesman had challenged the accuracy of the Pakistan Finance Minister's statement that the Government of India actually agreed to recognise the value of Pakistan rupee towards the end of September, 1949, but that they suddenly went back on this on October 2, 1949.

"THE FACTS"

The communique added: "The facts are that a telegram was received on September 28, 1949, from the Government of India stating that 'with a view to facilitate resumption of business between the two countries, Government of India are prepared to allow transactions to proceed on the basis of the new rate of 100 Pakistan rupees equal to 143 15/16 Indian rupees decided by the Pakistan Government. Government of India's stand is that Pakistan State Bank and the Reserve Bank of India should announce and bring into operation simultaneously their buying and selling rates at which the other banks will be authorised to transact business.'

"Pakistan Government agreed to the Indian Government proposal that the two central banks should, in consultation with each other, announce the new buying and selling rates. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India, in a telegram on September 29, 1949, asked the Pakistan State Bank to advise whether it would be convenient for you to begin operations on October 3 at the rates indicated by the Pakistan Government to the Indian Government."

"Suddenly, however, the Government of India reversed their policy on the eve of declaration of the new rate. In a telegram sent to the Pakistan Government on October 2, 1949, the Government of India refused to announce the new official rate."

CURRENCY CRISIS IN TIBET

Rich Families Convert Holdings Into Rupees

KALIMPONG, Sept. 19 (PTI).

THE Tibetan currency crisis has gained fresh momentum with the week-end quotation for the rupee declining further to eight sangs in Lhasa, according to telegraphic information reaching Indian and Tibetan traders here.

The Indian rupee was quoted in the middle of last week at five and a half Sangs as against the official rate of three and a half sangs.

Observers here interpreted this steep decline in the value of the Sang as a "clear indication of increasing political unrest in Lhasa" and the richer gentry liquidating holdings in favour of the Indian currency for transferring converted cash to Kalimpong.

INFILTRATION

Amidst this crisis reports are trickling in here of infiltration by Chinese Communists beyond Kham Province in Eastern Tibet and in Tyot in North-west Tibet. Kham, extreme oorder province of Tibet adjoining West China, passed over to the Communists early this year.

Tyot has frontier with Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia.

Tibetan traders who have received such reports said it was not definitely known whether the movement was of regular Chinese Communist forces. These traders, however, did not rule out the possibility of the Communists trying to move in the direction of Lhasa either from Sinkiang via Tyot and onwards to Reting, which is only 60 miles from Lhasa, or from Kham side along the direct trade route to Lhasa which involves a distance of about 350 miles.

EXODUS

Though official confirmation is lacking about the Chinese Communist movement within Tibet proper, well-informed quarters here linked up Tibetan currency crisis with the reported infiltration of Chinese Communist into Tyot and the region beyond Kham. These quarters also referred to the exodus of large numbers of Tibetan families and traders to Gangtok and Kalimpong.

No Rise In Value Of Sterling

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Officials of the British Treasury and Bank of England yesterday denied rumours that sterling is to be raised above its present rate of 2.80 dollars.

Officials could never confirm such rumours, since currency changes can never be announced in advance. But today's denials were accepted by unofficial banking and other expert quarters.

U. S. Correspondent Shot At By Reds

TOKYO, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Harold Faber, New York Times correspondent in Korea was shot through the thigh by Communist machine gunner while he was watching American troops cross the Naktong river, four miles south of Waegwan today.

Three other correspondents were injured yesterday in a jeep crash on Kimpo airfield, north of Inchon.

They were Lochie MacDonald, of the London 'Daily Mail', James Bell, of the 'Time' and 'Life' and John Davies of the New Jersey 'Evening News.'

Nationalist Chinese Release British Ship

HONG KONG, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): The 4,500-ton British ship 'Cadcuccus', held since last February by Chinese Nationalists in Formosa, General Chiang Kai-Shek's island stronghold, has been released an official of the owners stated here today.

He said the vessel left the Formosan port of Takao yesterday.

Missing Plane Located

All Occupants Safe

REYKJAVIK (Iceland), Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): An Icelandic Douglas Skymaster transport plane, missing since last Thursday, was found today on Vatna Jokull glacier in south east Iceland after the country's biggest air search.

All the crew of seven including a young stewardess, were alive.

The marooned crew was expected to be rescued by expert mountaineers today.

River Vartak In Spate

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19 (PTI):—Water level in Sabarmati has recorded a fall yesterday and today, flood waters from River Vartak in Kaira District, south of Ahmedabad, have inundated low lying areas on either bank of the river.

CIVIL LIBERTIES CRUSHED

Sabha Leader's Charge Against Government

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Sept. 18:

Democracy has been crushed by the present Congress Government and sooner we replace it by the people's Government the better, declared Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Hindu Mahasabha leader of Bombay, speaking at a public meeting arranged by the local Sarvajanik Ganesh Festival Mandal and held on September 15.

Mr. G. K. Phadke, a Hindu Mahasabha leader of Thana district, presided. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta further said that the Congress Governments in the States and at Centre had crushed the civil liberties of the people by introducing unjust laws and detaining people for an indefinite period. Civil rights of the people must be honoured.

There is no personal freedom in the country, added Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Jamnadas blamed the Government for not providing shelter to the 120 lakhs of refugees.

He asked all non-Congress parties in the country to unite and present a strong front to oppose the Congress Government.

Another Uranium Find In Australia

CANBERRA Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Scientists of the Bureau of Mineral Resources here claim to have discovered uranium at a third point in the Rum jungle area of Australia's northern territory.

Mr. Richard Casey, Minister for National Development, said the new discovery has been named "new find."

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SOCCER GETS LEASE AT COOPERAGE TILL OCT. 22.

Rovers Cup Draws Seven Teams From Calcutta

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Football fans in Bombay and up-country teams will breathe a sigh of relief with the news that the Rovers Cup Football Tournament will definitely come off in the last week of this month at the Cooperage. The WIFA are now going full team ahead with their recently set-back plans. The draw will be announced tomorrow.

An agreement has been reached between the Western India Football Association and the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association according to which the Cooperage will be available for football till October 22, and the report appearing in a certain section of the Press that the B.P.H.A. Committee had demanded part of the gate of receipts of the Rovers Cup Tournament in completely untrue.

So far entries of 29 teams have been included in the torunament. Majority of them being up-country teams.

Calcutta has a powerful contingent in Mohan Bagan, Rajasthan, Aryans, Sporting Union, Bhowanipore and East India Railway and will make a strong bid to carry away the Rovers Cup in this their Diamond Jubilee year.

East Bengal, the holders have cried off, it is reliably learnt.

Other wellknown sides and strong combinations will come from Allahabad, Maharashtra and from far South-Trivandrum.

A welcome entry is that of President's Club Delhi, who have recently done so well in local tournaments. Then, the Hyderabad Police, Secunderabad, Kanpur District F.A.; Wimco (Madras), Binny Mills (Bangalore), Rajputana and Rabini Club (Kamptee).

There is but one solitary entry from Pakistan and that is from the Raiders Club. No team from Persia has entered.

The local teams that will fight the upcountry defenders are the right Junior Harwood League sides, a Combined Schools and Colleges XI and a Junior Harwood League side.,

ARGENTINE JOCKEYS WANT HEAD-GEAR

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Argentine jockeys are urging the use of head guards after a series of bad accidents during the Buenos Aires Flat Racing Season.

They insist that the racing commission of the Buenos Aires Jockey Club must change its regulations which at present ban the use of protective headgear.

The jockeys campaign came to a head as a result of the accident at the San Issidro Race Course in which Jockey Edward Callijas lost his life.

BILLY COOK TO RIDE AGAIN IN ENGLAND

SYDNEY, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Australian jockey, Billy Cook may again ride in England when the 1951 Flat Racing Season opens in March.

Cook said he had received offers to ride in England but was undecided whether he would go. In the 1949 English season Cook rode 42 winners, his leading success being on the Irish horse Beau Sebruour in the Coronation Cup at Epsom.

Australia's Roughest, Toughest Fighter

SYDNEY—Former crocodile hunter, drover, buckjumper and travelling showman Don Johnson has been hailed here as "the roughest, toughest fighter in Australia."

North Queenslander Johnson's latest effort consisted of flooring Max Tbiot ten times in four rounds in a bout at the stadium here.

Boxing writers said he showed "terrific" punching power, with "an almost total disregard of the finer points of the game and only scant attention to the rules.

Johnson gained a lot of experience with a touring boxing troupe. The leader of the troupe said: "I saw him break a fourteen stoner's jaw."

For several years Johnson had his own rodeo outfit in North Queensland. He threw out an open challenge to fight any member of the audience if business was lagging with rodeo.

As an added attraction Johnson played his guider to bring a crowd round his hessian tent.

In his appearances here he scorns mouthguards and wears a sombrero when out of the ring. PTI-Reuter.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. The Rest vs. Rashid's. (Free admission— Practice game).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Asbestos Cement "A" vs. Lever S.C.

5-30 p.m. G. B. Police "A" vs. Times of India S.C.

(Junior Rovers)

TABLE TENNIS

Cricket Club of India

5-30 p.m. Quarterfinals of Junior's Singles; 5-45 p.m. Quarterfinals of Women's Singles; 6-15 p.m. Fifth Round of Men's Singles; 7-45 p.m. Quarterfinals of Mixed Doubles, and First and Second Rounds of the C.C.I. Plate.

(C.C.I. Open Tournament)

Handicaps For Saturday

FIRST DAY OF POONA AUTUMN RACES

POONA, Tuesday.

The following are the handicaps for Saturday's Races at Poona:

THE AUTUMN PLATE—1 Mile

Pippy 9-7 Pramila 9-3 My Pet 9-0 Coup d'Etat 8-12 Serenade 8-10 Namdar 8-4 Khan Saheb 8-4 Manzoor 7-11 Flotilla 7-11 Red Bird 7-10 Flight of Fancy 7-6 Ceylan 7-4 Downpour 7-1 Rao Saheb 6-10.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—6 Furs.

Full House 9-3 Gay Pilot 9-1 Bhopal Star 8-9 Tomcat 8-7 Manisha 8-7 Game Bid 8-4 Dil-Ki-Bat 8-2 Dev Doot 7-13 Viveca 7-10.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE KARLA PLATE—1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Kennereth 9-4 Black Magic 9-2 Prince of Mahad 9-2 Blue Lotus 9-2 Marie Louise 8-13 Passing Bell 8-13 Trumpeldor 8-12 Lira Malt 8-11 Makarpura 8-10 Embarkation 8-10 Lady Doctor 8-10 Bihari 8-10 Philsooph 8-9 Star Saphire 8-8 Perseus 8-7 Battle Out 8-6 Golden Square 8-5 Navroze 8-2 Anant Lakshmi 8-2 Caltex 7-13 King's Star 7-13 Willow Stream 7-11 Fowzia 7-7.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE (Div. I)
Distance—1 Mile

Fairy Way 9-2, Honey Bunch 9-0, Dagania 9-0, Malabar Star 8-12, Jouette 8-10, Gold Street 8-10, Greek Star 8-9, Gitanjali 8-9, Gold Spa 8-8, Gwalior Express 8-7, Masked Lady 8-7, Chetna 8-5, Rumbita 8-5, Steve 8-4, Mayfair Lady 8-3.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE (Div. II)
Distance—1 Mile.

Chocolate Soldier 9-2, Lalaji 8-12, Cherry Blossom 8-12, Hyperior 8-11, Nagarpalika 8-11, Triple Alliance 8-8, Star of Iran 8-8, Aflatoon 8-7, Bishop's Lot 8-5, Desert Hawk 8-5, Moonface 8-4, Yakin 8-2, Shivneri 8-1, Aroma 8-0, V. Day 7-13, Fox Trot 7-12.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE (Div. III)
Distance—1 Mile.

Fair Lion 9-3, Odds Again 9-1, Aai's Pride 8-11, Indian Port 8-10, Ajinkya Tara II 8-8, Sweet Love 8-8, King's Pleasure 8-3, Titina 8-2, Romantic Kiss 7-12, Crepe de Chine 7-7, Pyare Saheb 7-7, Happiness 7-6, Kiss Miss 7-6.

To be ridden with allowances by Apprentice Jockeys who have not ridden 20 or more winners.

THE JEJURI PLATE (Div. I)
Distance—5 Furs.

Bessemer 9-0, Paper Crown 9-0, Kaiyani 9-0, Casanova 9-0, Moonlight and Shadows 9-0, Pahili Mulakhat 9-0, Pop 9-0, Gun Drill 9-0, Arcona 8-11, Krishnakamal 8-11, Kranti 8-11, Queen of the Turf 8-11, Cintra 8-11, Sheribeen 8-11, Lucky Gipsy 8-11, Ahasuya 8-11, Star of America 8-11, Azizeh 8-11.

THE JEJURI PLATE (Div. II)
Distance—5 Furs.

Sunny Island 9-0, Jasdan Star 9-0, Robert Moorie 9-0, Delhi Durbar 9-0, Mohan 9-0, Happy King 9-0, Wedding Day 9-0, Gipsy's Glory 9-0, Othello 9-0 Galloping Lad 9-0, Queen of Kandy 8-11, Mayur Puri 8-11, Chandramohini 8-11, Pre Catalan 8-11, Something Special 8-11, Satyawati 8-11, Char Minar 8-11, Lindy Lou 8-11, Fancy Girl 8-11.

NO PLAY IN C.C.I. TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

FAILURE of electric current this evening in the Saklatwala Badminton Courts, was the cause of there being no play today in the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Tournament. The tournament will be resumed tomorrow, when a fresh programme for the evening's matches has been drawn up.

The following matches have been arranged for tomorrow evening:—

5-30 p.m. Quarterfinals of Junior's Singles; 5-45 p.m. Quarterfinals of Women's Singles; 6-15 p.m. Fifth Round of Men's Singles; 7-45 p.m. Quarterfinals of Mixed Doubles and First and Second Rounds of the C.C.I. Plate.

Amateurs Held To A Draw

SATIRANJAN SHIELD SOCCER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Fine goalkeeping by Puthran enabled Indian Naval Dockyard "A" to hold Bombay Amateurs to a 1—1 draw in the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

It may be recalled that in the first outing when the game was abandoned Dockyard were leading by three goals.

A heavy shower that came half an hour before the game started, made the ground slippery and it was difficult for players to get a good foot hold.

Bombay Amateurs combined well and had a better share of the exchanges.

The Dockyard inner trio Choudry, Abraham and LeFebour did not function well and Abraham especially was off colour. Their full back L. Cardozo was outstanding he played a tireless game. Another player who caught the eye was custodian Puthran, who saved two positive sitters.

Dockyard were first to score seven minutes after the start Kenneth LeFebour connected a pass from Choudry inside the penalty area and tried a first timer. Two minutes later custodian Puthran dived full length and saved a certain goal off a shot taken by Sheshappa and deprived Amateurs of the equaliser.

Midway through the second half centre-half Utchil put Bombay Amateurs on level terms when he headed the ball in off a corner-kick taken by Salvador.

DAS CUP

Earlier, Khatau S.C. beat Globe "A" by three goals to one in the Das Cup Tournament.

Khatau called the tune for the major part of the game and scored two goals in the first half through D'Souza and Baboo. After changing ends D'Souza again scored the winners third goal.

Two minutes before the end Iswar Rao reduced the margin for Globe Sports.

Rajputana Olympics

SIMLA, Sept. 19 (PTI).

The Rajputana Olympic Championships will be held in Ajmer from November 30 to December 3, announced Mehar Singh, its honorary secretary here today.

"TEST" COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR DELHI CRICKET ASSN.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (PTI).

At a meeting requisitioned by nine teen members of the Delhi and District Cricket Association held yesterday a test commmittee consisting of fifteen members was appointed. The members are the president ex-officio, treasurer, ex-officio, Mesrs. Krishna Prasad, B.B. Lal, Kanwar Sain, K. D. Gupta, Balindu Shah, H. G. Puri, S. C. Mamda, Lachmi Narayan, Gianchand Mehra, P.N. Natoo, C. W. Subban Singh, Major S. Srinivasan and Sq. Leader K. I. Khanna (convener).

The meeting which was presided over by Mr. S. K. Bose, in the absence of the president Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who is away in Nasik, and the vice-president also appointed a sub-committee to examine the accounts of the association since the last general meeting held in December last and to suggest ways and means to popularise the Association among the sports-loving citizens of Delhi The members of the sub-committee are Messrs. Z. R. Irani, Lachmi Narayan and G. I. Kapoor (convener).

The meeting appointed another subcommittee consisting of Messrs. S. K. Bose, B.N. Tikku and G.I. Kapoor to look into the legal formalities of the Association and to protect the interests of the Association.

Another sub-committee consisting of seven members was appointed to organise and run the league fixtures. The committee consists of Messrs. Kiran Bahadur, Ram Prakash, Kanwar Sain, B.B. Lal, D.P. Gupta, Gianchand Mehra and Hira Lal Malhotra (convener).

The meeting requested Mr. Mahabir Prasad, honorary treasurer of the Association, to withdraw his resignation.

Bajirao Shield Cricket Tournament At Poona

POONA, Sept. 19.

The S. Bajirao Shield Open Cricket Tournament organised by the Maharashtra Gymkhana, commences here from 20th October next.

Entries close on the 11th October, and full praticulars can be had from the Hon. Tournament Secretary, Maharashtra Gymkhana, near Quarter Gate Police Station, Irwin Road, 896 Nana Peth, Poona 2.

1949 Cup Winner To Try Again

MELBOURNE, (PTI-Reuter): The announcement that Foxami, winner of the 1949 Melbourne Cup, is to be set again for the £A12,500 race this year is taken by observers here as indicating that the horse will not visit America.

If Foxami can win the race this year again, he will emulate Archer, who was the only horse to win the two mile event in successive years.

CULTURE LEAGUE TO MEET TATAS IN FINAL

Navy Beaten By 3 Goals In Rahimtulla Cup Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

India Culture League will meet their erstwhile rivals Tata Sports in the final of the Western India Football Championship on Thursday by virtue of their three nil victory over Indian Navy at the Cooperage this evening.

Culture League emerged victorious from a duel which for most of the time went in favour of Indian Navy. The Navy started in their usual spectacular fashion, but failed to convert the numerous chances that came their way. Shanku in the spearhead of attack, twice failed with glorious chances.

Slowly Culture League are on the verge of starvation,—shortage of players—Mukherjee and Narayan are on the injured, list. Narayan has kept himself out longer than was expected by carelessly having used herbal remedies, when the bonesetter could have set him right within a week. The intermediate line is at its weakest. Salvi is playing centre half, while newcomer Jacob is unable to find his feet after three outings.

Angamuttu, who played right outer this evening after a lapse of about four months at the Cooperage gave a pleasing display, causing a major sensation by proving to be a grand oppurtunist. He netted the sides second goal with a dash of bullet-like speed and scored a first time goal.

It seemed as though Referee Mandon was losing a grip on the supervision of the game and rough play crept in for the last ten minutes of play. Peter, the I.C.L. left outer was injured in a bout with Raghvan and left for medical attention, but returned soon afterwards.

Against the run of play India Culture League opened their account through Peter who converted a flag kick taken by Parab in the twenty-fifth minute of play. A minute later, a centre from Peter was sent in with a flash by Angamuttu, giving Roy the goalie no chance to save.

From now on the complexion of the game changed. The Navy never gave up trying, but were not destined to score. Then to complete the days scoring Parab scored his sides third goal from what was considered by many as off side.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE:—

Bhoja; P. Pereira, Woodcock; Jacob, Salvi, Paul; Angamuttu, Prab, Laloo, Thomas, Peter.

INDIAN NAVY:—Roy, D. Singh, Thappa; Mohamed Raghvan, Lingdoh; Stewart, Mukundan, Shanku, Nicholson, Raju.

Referee: D. M. Mandon.

PUNJAB'S ATTITUDE CONSTITUTIONAL

AMBALA, Sept. 18 (PTI).

Mr Ashwani Kumar, chairman of the Punjab Hockey Association, in a reply to Mr. Naval H. Tata, President of the Indian Hockey Federation over the selection of the Federation team to tour Kenya said: "The stand taken by the Punjab Hockey Association in withdrawing its representative from the selection committee was constitutional.

According to Mr. Kumar, Mr. Tata had in a recent statement threatened the Punjab Hockey Association with "dire and drastic consequences" for this action.

PAKISTAN MUGHALS IN DRAWN GAME

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (PTI): Dramatic last minute goal by Mahmod, inside-left, enabled Pakistan Mughals to draw with Ambala Heroes in the quarter-finals of the D.C.M. Soccer Tourney today. They shared a goal each scored late in the second half.

Consistent rain throughout the day made playing conditions reminiscent of Caluctta's muddy grounds. Both teams turned up booted to the man and after a few minutes play it was obvious that scientific football was impossible as many parts of the field was under pools of water especially the Delhi Gate end which made shooting very difficult in this area.

In a one-sided first half, Pakistan Mughals did everything but score. After the resumption Ambala Heroes enjoyed the exchanges and only determined goalkeeping by Abullah kept them at bay. Continuing their onslaught Bimal playing centre-forward in second half put Ambala Heroes ahead two minutes from the end (1-0). Mughals went all out for the equaliser and obtained it in less than a minute when Mahmood ran down the wing scored as the whistle blew up (1-1).

AMBALA HEROES: Hari, Buchan and Mohan, Prem Prakash, Johan and Sat Prakash, Bimal. S. Chatterjee (sr), S. chatterjee (jr.) Hukum Chand and Bhagat Singh.

PAKISTAN MUGHALS: Abdullah, Khusro, and Usman, Din Mohammed, Afsal, and Saraj, Mujaba Qaar, Izhar, Mahmood and Mujib.

Referee—Karila.

Scot Sets Free Style Swimming Record

MELBOURNE (PTI-Reuter): Former Scottish swimmer Bob Miller, who has been in Australia only two months, smashed the Victorian free-style 440 yards record when he clocked 4 mins. 46.5 secs.

Miller was unnerved before the start because his right to race in cut-away trunks was questioned, he was ill before and during the race.

He had swum the distance competitively only three times previously.

He is tipped to prove the outstanding sprinter in Australian swimming this season.

ZONAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Zonal Football Tournament held under the auspices of the Western India Football Association will take place on September 22 at the Cooperage.

The following is the draw:

TOP HALF: South India XI (Bye); Maharashtra vs The Rest.

LOWER HALF: Bengal vs Karnatak; Goa XI (Bye).

Maharashtra meet Rest on the Sept. 23, while South India meet the winners in the quarter final on the 25th. Bengal will play Karnatak in the lower half draw on the 22nd and Goa meet the winners on the 24th. The final will take place on the 27th.

I. H. F. To Meet In Bombay On Oct. 7

AMBALA, Sept. 19 (PTI).

The controversy over the selection of the hockey team to tour Kenya in next Winter will loom large at a meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation which has been convened by the President Mr. Naval H. Tata in Bombay on October 7.

Mr. D. Bhalla, Honorary secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation announced here today that one of the items in the agenda will be consideration of a letter from the Punjab Hockey Association regarding the selection of the team to tour Kenya.

BOMBAY 'VARSITY SOCCER XI CHOSEN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Bombay University Trials for the selection of the team to play in the Inter University Tournament ended this evening with the announcement of the team that will make the trip to Trivandrum which is the venue for this year's tourney.

The following is the team:—

A.B. Kazi (Captain), G.S. Medical; Lourdes D'Costa (Vice Captain) G. S. M.; Yusuf Khan (St. Xavier's); Gerry Williams (St. X.) Martin D'Sa (St. X.) Ayres D' Souza (St. X.) A. Gracias (St. X.) N. D'Souza (St. X.) Simplex D' Souza (Siddarth) M. D'Lima Sidd.) S. A. Alva (Khalsa) P. T. Vaidya (Khalsa) Anthony D'Sa (Khalsa) Max D'Souza (G. M. C) G. Misra (G. M. C.) S. Motiwalla (Manager).

The team leaves for Trivandrum on Friday, 29th instant by the Madras Express and Mr. S. Motiwalla of Grant Medical College will accompany the team as Manager in the absence of Mr. Soares, the Sports Board Secretary due to unavoidable circumstances.

FRENCH CYCLIST FOR 500 MILES ROAD RACE

SYDNEY—Forty year old French cyclist Jeff Mauclaire, who migrated to Australia recently, will be a comptitor in the New South Wales 500 miles Tour of the West this year.

Mauclaire, who defeated world famous Hubart Opperman in a Sydney to Melbourne road race in 1931, will compete in Noumea before the big race here.

Among Mauclaire's French road race wins are: Etoles de France, Paris-Soissons, Paris-Epernay, Paris-Nantes Toulon-Nice-Toulon.

The Tour of the West of 500 miles in five days this year compares with 270 miles in three days last year. PTI-Reuter.

A LESSON FOR ALL SOCIALISTS

Mr. Dange's Warning

Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The dastardly attack made on the workers, accompanying Jayaprakash Narain, when he went round the mill area, shows how the gangster elements of the INTUC and the Congress will spare no one who expresses even sympathy with the workers' struggle. The attack in the Ghoroupdeo area shows how the justification of the Home Member of the soda water bottle missiles found with Borkar is being wielded in self-defence by that "notorious patriot" seem to be encouraging the gangsters to further attacks on the Bombay workers. It shows that we of the working class must unite against these attacks. No amount of polite agreements between Khandubhai Desai of the INTUC and Asoka Mehta of the Mazdoor Sabha can deter the INTUC from attacking the workers when they are out for real struggle. Only real trade union unity can do it. Our Socialist comrades should take need of this lesson."

MORE SACRIFICES FOR DEFENCE

Queen Juliana's Call To Dutch

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, in a speech opening Parliament here today, told the Dutch they would have to increase their defence efforts, carry the present burden of taxes for some time and possibly accept more drastic measures.

Speaking from the throne in the historic Hall of Knights the Queen declared it was a "cause of great anxiety" that "great sacrifices for defence" were again being demanded of Holland so soon after the second World War and the conflict in Indonesia.

The accelerated build-up of Dutch armed forces was being taken in hand, she added.

PRICE OF RICE IN SIND FALLS

Zamindars Hit Hard

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI Sept. 19: According to reports reaching here from the interior of Sind, rice is being sold there at Rs. 3 per Bengali maund. This has resulted in a heavy loss to the Sindhi zamindars.

This heavy fall from Rs. 10 to Rs. 3 per maund in the prices of rice is manly due to the lack of far-sightedness on the part of the Government who have not yet fixed the minimum price at which they will be acquiring surplus stocks of rice from the producers. Besides, over two and a half lakh tons of rice remaining undisposed out of the previous years' stocks and the lack of export markets have also helped in the fall of rice prices to a great extent.

Sindhi zamindars, who had suffered a great deal on account of the fall of wheat prices this year are once again hard hit following this heavy fall in the price of rice.

2 B. E. S. T. BUSES COLLIDE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A serious collision between two B.E.S.T. buses took place at Kemp's Corner this morning at about 11.30. The Driver of the bus, Murlidhar, was injured and removed to the J.J. Hospital.

An 'O' route bus, which was on its way towards Dadar crashed against a "B" route bus coming from across the road resulting in the collision. Both the vehicles were damaged, one of them badly.

None of the passengers were injured. One of the buses was driven to the nearest police station.

U. S. MARINES ENTER YONGDUNGPO

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Navy in a release from Korea said, yesterday that carrier-based pilots reported U.S. Marines had entered the Seoul suburbs of Yongdugpo.

The navy release, datelined aboard the heavy cruiser "Rochester", yesterday said the carrier pilots also reported the roads all the way from Inchon to Yongdungpo were chocked with long lines of marine lorries, jeeps, armoured vehicles and tanks moving up.

Indian Red Cross Aid To Korean War Victims

NEW DELHI Sept. 19. (PTI): The Indian Red Cross Society will shortly be despatching to South Korea 600 pounds of Lysol and a million units of anti-tetanus serum for the benefit of war victims.

Similar help, when needed, will be given to North Korea also.

This action is taken in response to the appeal of the International Committee for Red Cross at Geneva.

EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION HAILED

PARIS, Sept. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Milton Rath, Marshall Plan Roving Ambassador today hailed the European Payments Union as an "example of international democracy in action."

The agreement on the Payments Union by the European Marshall Aid countries was being signed here today.

The United States Economic Co-operation Adminitration—Marshall Plan organisation—indicated last week that it was prepared to provide 350 million dollars for the Union's initial working capital.

Pakistan's Anti-Indian Propaganda In U. S.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19: Mrs. Prabha Bannerji who recently returned from a tour in America, speaking at a meeting here today, referred to the anti-Indian propaganda carried by Begum Liaquat Ali Khan in America while she was there with her husband recently.

At a women's meeting in Los Angeles the Begum said "Before British came we were ruling India with Mughal glory." The Begum charged Hindus with having kidnapped or abducated 60,000 Muslim women, the danger of which, she said forced the Muslim women to use purdah.

Mrs. Bannerji regretted that Pakistan was carrying on anti-Indian propaganda in America and there was no adequate machinery on the Indian side to counter that propaganda.

Arrested For Cutting Telegraph Lines

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19. (PTI): Five persons, including a taxi driver were arrested last night in Howrah on a charge of cutting and collecting copper from the telegraph lines. About three maunds of copper wire and other articles were seized by the police from a waiting taxi cab.

BOMBAY MODEL FOR PUNJAB

Electric Supply Schemes

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The East Punjab Government may adopt the model of the Bombay Government for all its electrification schemes, both on generation and supply.

In this connection, Captain Ranjitsinhji, Minister for Public Works, East Punjab Government, held consultations with Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, today at the Civil Secretariat. The East Punjab Minister was accompanied by the Chief Engineer of his State, and other officials of the Engineering Department.

Captain Ranjitsinhji said that he had visited different electrical works in Kapoli, Kalyan and other places, and had also discussed problems of electric generation and distribution with Bombay's Public Works' Minister. Punjab also produced a certain amount of electricity, and it was a problem as to how to generate it in the most economic manner and how to us it in the most paying manner. For this purpose they had undertaken a tour of the various generating and storing centres in Bombay State and they had been very much impressed with what they had seen.

DEFIED BAN ON MEETINGS

Mazdoor Sabha Workers Produced In Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. B. B. Sawant, Joint Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and Mr. S. N. Raut one of its office bearers were produced today along with 22 others at the Girgaum Court for alleged defiance of the Police Commissioner's orders banning assemblies and processions in certain parts of the city

The accused are reported to have attempted to hold a meeting at Jocob Circle on September 2, when the police broke up the gathering and arrested some of the leaders.

Mr. S. B. Awar extended the bail period of the accused.

ASSAULTING CONGRESS WORKER

Textile Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Alleged to have assaulted a city Congress worker in a tram car at Parel, Abdul Rashid Ali and Ramlal Chunilal, two textile strikers were arrested by the Kala Chowki police. They were subsequently released on bail.

They were produced before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Mr. M. Nasrullah, and the bail period of the accused was extended.

Arrested On Charge Of Theft

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Princess Street Police yesterday arrested Chagan Mohan on a charge of theft. Police said that the accused, along with some of his associates entered the shop of a goldsmith at Tamba Kata and decamped with 13 tolas of gold. The accused was stated to have sold the gold to some other party later.

He was remanded into custody at the Esplanade Court by Presidency Magistrate K. J. J Khambatta today.

PAK MAY RAISE A REFUGEE TAX

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

A sum of Rs. 3 crores is proposed to be collected per year by way of 'Refugee Tax' all over Pakistan and an anouncement about the basis and the way in which this tax would be collected, could now be expected any day.

In this connection, it is learnt from official circles that the Government of Sind proposes to collect this special tax along with the land Revenue on the basis of half anna per rupee.

HEAVY RAINS IN PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (PTI): Heavy rains and floods in the Punjab during the last three days have caused further breaches between Jullundur-Ferozepur, Ludhiana-Ferozepur and Pathankot-Nargota sections of the Eastern Punjab Railway, according to a railway notification.

Through communication which is interrupted is not likely to be restored before Wednesday.

Improving Railway Administration

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 18:

With a view to maintaining punctuality in the running of the train service, to look into the inconveniences of the travelling public, to keep an eye on the behaviour of the railway employees towards the passengers and the general public and to improve the general tone of administration and effiency, the monitor system has been introduced by the railway authorities, as an experimental measure, on the Jubbulpore division of the G. I. P. Railway.

Under this scheme, the higher officers in this railway division, would pay surprise visits to the stations falling within their jurisdiction and see the things for themselves.

The Bombay Chronicle

PAKISTAN EXCHANGE

There is no reason to doubt the bona-fide character of the decision that the Pakistan Government reached a year ago to stay put v.s-a-vis the rest of the sterling area countries who took concurrent action in devaluating their currencies in terms of the dollar. Its financial experts argued that the external demand for Pakistan's exports was inelastic and hence , if it refused to devalue its rupee, foreign purchasers from the soft currency countries would have to pay for them higher prices without affecting the demand. On the other hand they calculated on getting their imports from the devalued currency areas at cheaper rates. This would be, they thought, a great advantage in meeting the inflationary situation within the country. As regards their trade relations with the hard-currency countries they felt that they would lose nothing and, if anything, they would have a relative advantage over competitors from the devalued area. This would be be claimed as a special advantage in regard to purchases of machinery and other producers' goods which Pakistan needed very badly to implement its development programme.

This facile reasoning, however, plausible it may then have appeared to an inexperienced administration, has been proved to be completely fallacious, as more experienced observers had clearly stated a year ago. Indian opinion would naturally be at a discount in Karachi, but British and American experts excepting coteries in both countries which dabble in political intrigue, had left Pakistan in no doubt as to their judgment in the matter. While Pakistan was at that time not a member of the International Monetary Fund the fact that the extensive and concurrent devaluation had been brought about if not at the suggestion, at least with the full concurrence of that body should have weighed with a prospective member. Perhaps Pakistan's financial advisers, within and without the country, felt so convinced of their analysis and prognosis of the situation that they pitied their neighbours whom they expected to catch on the wrong foot.

A year's experience should, however, suffice to show who is the victim of a precarious balance and what readjustments in policy are needed to restore balance to Pakistan's trade relations with other countries. In our opinion Pakistan made three mutually connected miscalculations, which in the interests of her own economic stability as that of the countries in normal trade relations with it, it should hasten to correct. To begin with it overrated the inelasticity of its exports. In other words its monopoly of jute and cotton was nothing like as complete as it had figured it to be. It is true that in normal trade channels most of its exportable surplus of cotton and jute would find its way into Indian mills, which would find it extremely difficult to work without these normal sources of supply. But extreme difficulty is not the same thing as an impossibility and the extent to which a manufacturer can be squeezed in respect of the price to be paid for his principal raw material has its limits. In the case of jute alternative sources of supply, both of jute and of substitute products, are being developed for once a generation. The combined action taken by Indian jute manufacturing interests with the fullest approbation of the Government of India must have come as an unwelcome surprise to Pakistan. But on the facts and principles of the case one cannot see why they should have expected anything else, except perhaps a feeling bred out of recent experience that they could count on confusion and delay in the counsels of the Government of India. For the first, but certainly not for the last time, they must have discovered their mistake.

Pakistan's exports far from proving inelastic, as they were claimed to be, have proved themselves to be sufficiently elastic to cause anxiety in respect of its foreign credits. The entire economy of Eastern Pakistan has been thrown out of gear on account of the freezing of jute and the consequent incapacity of the region to purchase its normal supplies of necessary goods. On the other hand the impetus given to imports directly from the devalued areas and indirectly from the rest of the world has augmented the flow of imports into Western Pakistan. What effect these imports would produce on the long term programmes of development remains to be seen. But immediately the only advantage that can be claimed by Pakistan is that its price level has fallen as a result of increased imports. What the large producing interests whose earnings have been adversely affected have to say about this development is a different matter. Aside from this mutual conflict of interest among the pressure groups in Pakistan, the balance of trade position has gone on deteriorating from week to week. How far this deterioration has progressed it is difficult to say, as for several weeks past the Bank of Pakistan has not published its currency statement, as it is its statutory obligation to do.

The admission of Pakistan to the I.M.F. has in a way brought matters to a head and has given to that country a suitable opportunity to reconsider its position. In one sense the exchange rate of the Pakistan rupee is entirely an internal affair of that country, and if it is prepared to make the necessary sacrifice, which clearly means the sacrifice of the legitimate interests of its farmers, it can persist in its policy. It will be disingenuous to claim that such obstinacy on the part of Pakistan will cause no concern to its normal purchasers. The balance of international payments is best maintained if normal channels of trade are allowed to work. For any country to try to be 'smart' at the cost of any other country is a piece of conduct that redounds to all round disturbance and loss. In due course, if Pakistan's obstinacy persists, other countries will proceed with their protective and compensating actions. The clear responsibility of the I.M.F. is to ensure that such a manifestly uneconomic and disturbing influence is stayed as early as possible. It is to be regretted that the I.M.F. instead of resolving the matter at its last meeting in Paris, as under the rules for admission of a new member they should have done, has left it over for later considerations. Instead of contributing to the stability of foreign exchanges the I.M.F. by such dilatory action is actively contributing to instability. If the delay, which in itself is unjustified and unfortunate, leads to a more objective attitude on the part of Pakistan there would be some extenuation of a false step. The I.M.F. is, as we observed in a recent article, losing its importance and prestige due to several causes. If it fails to carry out expeditiously and justly its clear responsibilities under the charter it will of its own accord be setting the seal on its futility.

Wanted, A Dentist

The peaceful citizens who inhabit the shores of the lovely Lake of Geneva were in for a shock of the first magnitude. Immersing ourselves in chilled aqua pura is not numbered among life's joys, but it appears that the Swiss are keen early morning swimmers. Those from Geneva are even more so.

So quite a flutter was caused when it got out that a crocodile had taken to the placid waters of the lake and there intended to deport himself with the best of them. The Constitution certainly did not legislate against this type of monstrous intrusion of the waters by a behemoth. probably never feeling that the need might arise. So the burghers went into a huddle and decided that the next best thing was to look for the beast's owner.

Easier said than done. That gentleman had probably decided that discretion outweighed valour and went into hiding. When he was located after a frantic search and confronted by the irate citizenry, he went on record to the effect that his pet was quite playful and not in the least aggressive by temperament.

The people of the town being singularly reluctant to put this matter to the test, there it was left for the time being, and the reptile fancier, having gained this respite, promised that he would personally go out and recapture his overgrown lizard.

Till this great day arrives the bathers around the lake are keeping their fingers crossed and taking dubious consolation in its owner's claim that this saurian is a strictly non-violent sort of creature and not likely to attack unless provoked.

We have two suggestions to make. One is that an enterprising D. D. S. be located to extract the all too numerous molars that form a crocodile's main armament. There is definite scope for a descendent of the intrepid Frank "Bring 'Em Back Alive" Buck. Failing the discovery of one brave enough to undertake this hazardous feat of dentistry. probably the best thing would be for the hardy Helvetians to ignore the existence of the baby dragon altogether and go merrily on with the bathing.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

Propagating democratic ideals our Prime Minister has himself done little to justify them; on the contrary, he has more often than not behaved like a dictator not caring for the citizens' distress or the country's ruin.

Why blame Nehru alone? All the leaders of the Congress are of the same stock. After getting into power, they have been fighting every day, but at the time of show-down they compromise and patch up.

A staunch critic like Acharya Kripalani went to woo the leaders for support and Shri Tandon, despite his strong resentment voiced at the Refugee Convention, has come out with reconciliatory and pacifying statements.

—Shri Seth Ramakrisha Dalmia.

* * *

In his valedictory address to the Congress Subjects Committee, the retiring President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, said "Presidentship is a position of responsibility without authority, expectation without opportunity, prestige without power."

Was that a hint to the new President to try the vice-versa?

* * *

The Soviet Government newspaper, "Izvestia" claims in a leading article that plans for a new world war were being "worked out in detail" at the New York Conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers.

On the basis presumably of the three months' experience of the er—of the U.S.-U.N. aggression in Korea?

* * *

According to a PTI Reuter report, mock finger-prints and photographs of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Dean Acheson, Mr. John Foster Dulles and General Douglas MacArthur as "war criminals" were printed by the Soviet satirical weekly "Crocodile".

And what a name, we mean "Crocodile".

* * *

Proposing the resolution on Foreign policy, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said in the Subjects Committee: "India has told the whole world that world peace can be brought about only through the agency of the United Nations. For that it is essential that all nations fully participate in it and co-operate with each other."

Yes all nations, majority and minority nations with the full enjoyment of equal rights without any discrimination. We agree with Pantji.

* * *

By the way, Pantji urged that whatever disputes there might be on domestic questions, on international issues they had to present a United Front.

Whatever disputes there might be on domestic question—Hm. What was Pantji thinking of?

Professor Ranga supported the resolution in the following choice words: "there is at present no escape from Pandit Nehru's policy.....".

Where would the Professor have preferred to escape from it?

STEPS TO REVITALISE THE CONGRESS

By Ishwarbhai S. Patel

THE CONGRESS has survived for the last sixty-six years. But the coming years are critical for its very existence and hence careful handling and steering is required.

The Congress was started by moderates, helped by some sympathetic Englishmen. It has gone through various political phases. These moderates began by petitions and resolutions and satisfied themselves with a few reforms in the administration, e.g. certain higher posts to Indians. In the meantime, radicals like Lokamanya Tilak entered the Congress. They demanded radical changes in the Government set up. They carried the Congress message to the masses and demanded Swaraj for the country. Lokamanya declared: "Swaraj is my Birthright." Shri Dadabhoy Nowroji carried this message to the foreign lands.

In the meanwhile, Gandhiji appeared on the political scene. He brought about a peaceful revolution by his gospel of Truth and Non-violence. The goal was changed for that of complete Independence. That goal was achieved in a very short period of twenty years by least bloodshed and with goodwill on the side of the rulers and the ruled.

POWER POLITICS

In 1947, the Congress turned its attention to social and economic uplift of the masses. It laid down several items on constructive work to be carried out by Congressmen for their social and economic service to the masses. But when Congress took over the reigns of the Government, power politics began to play its role. Instead of service, power seizing by dubious means, factions and rivalry became the objective of some of the Congressmen. Those honest and tried Congressmen who had stood by the Congress through thick and thin in the fight for freedom went out of it in disgust or were thrown out by self-seekers. Opportunists took advantage of the situation. Fortunately, its strings are held tight by top leaders like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel who are frustrating the designs of many and its solidarity is being maintained so far. These leaders are trying to work it on Gandhiji's ideals. But they are too much engrossed in the Administrative machinery and find little time to devote their attention to revitalise the Congress machinery so as to make it a well knit party solely devoted to the welfare of the masses. They have also before them difficult problems like the Kashmir solution, Refugee re-settlement, food and communal and communist menace.

Administrative machinery has become crude and corrupt. With a few exceptions, at the top, the service has become lazy and inefficient and ruling rough shod over the people. The various controls, have encouraged corruption. The common man is undergoing great hardships and sufferings. Black marketting has become rampant and ministries are found wanting in foresight and vision to put it down ruthlessly. Controls which were intended for good of the people, have created evils and immorality.

TREMENDOUS TASK

Under these circumstances, the Nasik Congress and such situation prevailing in the country, the Nasik Session of the Congress has tremendous task before it. It must find a way ont of this chaos. Recently, the Congress election machinery has been amended to give an opportunity to every Congress worker by approaching the man in the street for real service. Hence the state must co-operate with the Congress organisations for sincere and sustained work for the benefit of the people. People's co-operation and goodwill must be their watchword. People must be made to feel that it is their own government. The old bureaucratic methods must give place to a news spirit of service.

In the new methods of Congress elections, unscrupulous persons have adopted undesirable methods for capturing the Congress machinery. In the course of my thirty years' service of the Congress, I had not any opportunity to witness such wranglings for power as I do at the present moment, among Congressmen.

In my opinion, the state machinery should have no connection with the Congress Organisations. The Congress machinery should be entrusted to a few honest and sincere leaders. It may be supervised by the Working Committee in its general policy. Its function and working should be like those of the All India Village Industries Association or All India Spinners Association. Such of the Congressmen who want to devote their time wholly for parliamentary and local bodies activities should join this branch. The Congress must be composed of those Congressmen who should restrict their field of activities to Congress work only. The selection of candidates for parliamentary work should be left to a few of top leaders. The Congress Committees should have no direct or indirect hand in it. The Congress should only help in the implementation of Government programme for the common good. It should devote its energy and time for Congress programme of constructive work. Each Congress worker must maintain a diary and submit his monthly or quarterly report to the nearest Congress Committee. His day to day conduct must be above suspicion. He should not indulge in black marketting or profiteering activities.

Habitual wearing of Khaddar clause which is made a mockery in recent times and effective membership must be strictly enforced. The Nasik Session of the Congress must lay down some rules to stop such undesirable practices. The Congress Working Committee must appoint honest and independent inspectors to make report on such methods. Disciplinary action must be taken against persons who are convicted for criminal offences and they must be disqualified for membership of the Congress or any legislature or local bodies.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Wrong Method

On one side we are told by our responsible leaders to work hard with a view to improving the economic condition of the country while on the other the Banking Award has reduced working hours. Under the provisions of the Award all local Banks have reduced their hours of business and normal banking business will be done from Monday upto Friday between 10.45 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. On Saturdays the Banks will remain open for one hour from 10.45 a.m. to 11.45. There will be no clearing of cheques, and those drawn on other banks deposited late on Fridays and Saturdays will not be cleared till the following working day. This means that the depositer will not know the fate of his deposited cheque till Tuesday. This state is bound to have an adverse effect on the progress of banking in this country as traders will be unwilling to accept any payment by cheque on Fridays and Saturdays and will insist on cash payment. This will also affect general turnover of business and there will be large withdrawals of cash as a portion of the business will be diverted on cash basis. The other important point is that the man who receives a cheque on Friday afternoon as payment against delivery of goods will have to take the undue risk of the cheque being realised till Tuesday. This process not only involves the question of risk but also loss of interest. Thus the new working hours will prove unsatisfactory to the business community, and will retard the progress of banking in this country. When the country is in the need of industrial development and is seeking for large investments, the present step will discourage large sums going into bank deposits. This loss of business will also reduce profits of banks in general. Instead of restricting business hours, the Tribunal would have done better to allow increased salaries for longer hours of work. There is nowadays too much confused thinking in matters of economic developments.

Discrimination

The move in Ceylon to "Ceylonise" the services in the island may end in the discrimination of Indians settled there. And if the measure gets legislative sanction, Indians face the danger of eviction. To offset such a possibility, and ensure that Indians employed already are not removed to make room for "Ceylonese", Mr. A Aziz (M.P. for Maskeliya) has suggested that the Indians should soon get themselves registered as citizens of Ceylon and then become a part of the body politic of the island. This is an immediate alternative whose acceptance the Indian workers will have to consider if they have to retain their jobs; but will its acceptance provide full solution of the problem? The question, which demands classification, is whether acquired citizenship would be a guarantee against ejection and would ensure freedom to leave the country temporarily. Citizenship must concede to the Indians too all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Ceylonese. The issue concerns India; it is, therefore, necessary that the Government of India should settle in with the Government of Ceyon through negotiations.

Policy Approved

As expected, the Subjects Committee has passed the Working Committee's resolution of the foreign policy of India. There were some amendments to the resolution, but these as Pandit Pant pointed out in his speech did not contain anything new, and were mostly withdrawn after the exhaustive speech of Pandit Nehru Indeed, Pandit Nehru's clarification should set at rest all minor snipings at the Government's policy, especially at a time when our voice is being heard in the counsels of the world. Pandit Nehru pointed out that he had sometimes to speak bluntly to the nations of the west. but plain-speaking is necessary when the future of a large part of the world is at stake. There were vague references in the debate to the differences in the U.N. approach to Korea and Kashmir. but as Pandit Nehru pointed out earlier. that should not prevent us from backing the Security Council when it takes action which we consider is intrinsically correct. Some speakers referred to the bombing of civilians in Korea, but again as Pandit Nehru said such things happen when a war is on, and it is all the more necessary to prevent its spreading if the world is to be spared all the horrors of an atomic war. Pandit Nehru used strong words in describing the hesitation of the United Nations members to admit the representative of Red China, but truth must be told even when it hurts. The General Assembly is now in session and the membership of China is an important item on the agenda. The opinion of India on this subject, declared with firmness and unanimity in the Subjects Committee. must be taken as representing the opinion of India as a whole. And it must count in the counsels of the United Nations; for India, next only to China, is the biggest country in Asia.

Fantastic Allegation

It is a pity that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was so misinformed about the strike situation that he was led into making fantastic allegations against Bombay Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai Addressing workers Mr. Jayaprakash said that th majority of millowners were willing to pay bonus and that but for Mr. Morarji Desai the strike would have been settled long ago. Sir Vithal Chandavarkar has nailed the lie to the counter by saying that none of the members of the Millowners Association had been willing to pay bonus and the decision to go in appeal was unanimous. On the contrary, Sir Vithal said, the Bombay Government had used as much pressure as they could on the millowners to make payment of the first instalment of the bonus on August 14. The only fault of Mr. Morarji Desai has been to leave the dispute to the arbitration machinery for settlement and to maintain law and order in the city. It was hoped that the presence of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan would be utilised by the local Socialist to get the strikers out of the blind alley they have led them into. But it is not to be so. Mr Jayaprakash has failed to take a detached view of the situation and act in time in the interests of the workers. His lapse, we regret to say, has been both amazing and painful.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sanitary Service In Andheri

Until about 12 years ago the civic affairs of Andheri were managed by a Notified Area Committee. The sanitation under the N.A.C. was satisfactorily looked after. However after the amalgamation with Parle Borough Municipality the sanitary services had been indifferent while only the Municipal taxes were disproportionately increased without any proper return in services. This year the limits of Bombay Corporation have been extended upto Jogeswari on this side and naturally residents expected a betterment in sanitary and other services. But to our surprise the Municipal services are entirely neglected in this area by the Greater Bombay Corporation.

The privies are not attended to daily and cesspool are not emptied for a month. Lately Municipal Inspectors are seen going round collecting data for enhancing assessment. It is expected that they will make note of unauthorised structures as also many a structure without privies, water supply and approach roads. Due to scarcity of tenements all these structures are occupied by the well to do and middle class families. It is pertinent to ask "is the Corporation going to take immediate steps against this"?

Besides there are many buildings in which the proportion of privies is not one for every 12 persons. Is Municipality going to forgo revenue on this?

It is reported that under G.B.C. and in view of the miserable sanitation there are about 10 Municipal Lorries lying idle in Andheri for want of spare parts etc

Will the city fathers look into this?

—J. M. KARNIK

S. S. C. History Syllabus

I earnestly request the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board to look into the History Syllabus for the next S.S.C. Examination, and make the necessary change if thought feasible and possible. At present the candidates can safely omit the English History—the Tudor period, the Hanoverian period and the present history of England which is more important than anything else. It is absolutely essential for any student to know and thoroughly understand the constitutional developments the fight for the Divine Right of Kings, the loss of the head of a Stuart King and the Crown in the last forties the Party system and the growth of the Parliamentary institutions, the limited Monarchy and the position of the king as a link between the various units in the Commonwealth. The British History is much more useful and interesting that the invasion and battles in the Indian History is a fact beyond dispute. Moreover, the candidates have already studied the same course in the lower classes. At present duplication of work is going on in the school curriculumns and there is very little co-ordination and proper arrangement and systematic gradation in the Primary and Secondary School curriculumns.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Board to a glaring mistake viz. both the history and Geography papers each of two hours have been allotted unwittingly 100 marks each. I think 50 marks will be sufficient.

—H. R. MAWLANKAR

Ratnagiri

Threats To Secondary Schools

There is a growing tendency with the Educational authorities to send threatening circulars to secondary schools. Nowadays the growth of Government schemes is very luxuriant. Every time these schemes are communicated to the schools, Government issues peremptory orders that failure to carry out the schemes schools would be met with a cut in the Government grant. Schools are not given any freedom to offer their views as to the feasibility or otherwise of these schemes. On the contrary, there are the penal threats at every breath.

To name a few of the circulars, schools must send teachers for Kandivli-Training. if they don't, grants will be cut. Teachers must be deputed for Craft-Training, or else, a reduction in grant. Hindi teachers must pass the Shishak Sanad, or else, it would affect grant. Schools must introduce Social Education and teachers and students must conduct Literacy Classes. If they fail, grants will be reduced. Teachers and students must plant trees, otherwise it will go against the School. And so on.

I fail to understand why there should be penal threats in all these circulars. Such an attitude creates an impression that the Government are not prepared to trust the secondary schools. They have scant regard for these institutions. If it is so, the Government are sadly mistaken.

May I say that the Government cannot afford to ignore the fact that practically all the secondary education is carried on by private educational institutions that are for decades working on the basis of service and sacrifice. They created traditions because of their glorious record of social service. Their Sense of public service, zeal for national interest and enthusiasm for progressive views have stood the test of time. To treat these institutions with discourters is an act of injustice and unfairness on the part of the Government themselves. The terrorising methods speak ill of any progressive democratic authority.

I may assure the authorities concerned that all good things will done and are being done by schools, may they come from the Government or not. No school has ever withdrawn its co-operation with the Government Education Department.

May I, therefore, request the Education Department that they should not resort to discourteous language in their circulars, as that not only irritate the teachers, but definitely creates resentment. These educational institutions should be trusted to do good things and should be given more freedom in academic matters, without which there would be stagnation.

I hope that the stinking smell of bureaucratic patronage would soon vanish entirely at least from the educational plane.

—M. V. DONDE

Parel

Planned Cropping

It is not perhaps adequately realised by the authorities concerned how much of the present food shortage in the country could be remedied by planned cropping in agriculture. For best results the essential conditions are (1) the preparation of a Master Plan for the country as a whole (2) the drawing up of regional plans for the different agricultural zones and (3) considering our sub-continent as one organic whole with different states and different agricultural regions as interdependent. It is very necessary that all fissiparous tendencies and feeling of rivalries between the different units should be carefully eliminated.

Considerable data are available in the Departmental files about the most suitable areas for growing particular crops regard to the highest yields and the cheapest areas in which to grow the crops. In this regard there is no need at least in the early stages of planning to send scientists to foreign countries on costly missions. Such visits to foreign countries are often followed by high praise of the knowledge gained and an invitation to foreign scientists to study again our problems on the spot. While it needs to be conceded that such visits have been helpful to our country the results in the field of agriculture have not been commensurate with the expenditure involved. This is because the art and science of agriculture is fairly old in our country and we have available a great deal of knowledge on agricultural problems peculiar to our country.

A fairly accurate budget of our food needs in the matter of quantity will need to be immediately prepared. Next the regions most suited to grow these crops with the highest yields and at the lowest cost should be entrusted with their growing. Every possible encouragement should be given to grow the crops in the most suitable regions. The growing of these crops in regions not suited to them should be discouraged by all possible means. It has to be remembered that every acre that is now growing a crop not the best suited to it is a National Waste though it may confer local benefits to the concerned regions. We cannot afford this waste in these days of food crisis. If individuals or groups or regions suffer financially by such planning these are but legitimate sacrifices in the interests of the country as a whole.

If, in a human being the feet are always allotted the role of treading the floor and no other it is in the larger interests of the organism as a whole. There is a parallel to this in the fable of the 'belly and the limbs' mentioned in the 'Aitheraya' Upanisnad. What would be the real value of Agricultural profits if, through bad planning, the prices of necessities go up? The encouragement of industrial crops at the expense of food crops should be avoided while the diversion of food crop areas to injurious crops like the tobacco is a crime.

The 'need justification' and 'equity' of such planning will be evident if the planning in a bee-hive is studied. In a hive the individuals and groups of individuals have their functions defined for them by the Master Plan of the hive. Once the functions are assigned groups of individuals in the hive are even deprived of portions of their anatomy to properly discharge their functions in the Master Plan. This might be some sacrifice but it is in the interests of the hive as a whole.

—(Sir) T. S. Venkatraman.

Madras.

Highly Misleading

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 19 (PTI): Mr R. P. Singh, President of the Bhagalpur District Congress Committee, in a statement here today said that the figures of starvation deaths in Bhagalpur "published in a certain section of the press and claimed by a top-ranking Socialist leader" were "exaggerated, highly misleading and quite inaccurate".

Thought For The D

No human investigation can call itself true science unless it will stand mathematical demonstration. and if you say that those sciences which begin and end in the mind can attain truth .....I deny it..... for such mental operations there is no experience, without which there is no certainty.

—LEONARDO DA VINCI.

AICC Votes Faith In Pandit Nehru

(Continued from page 1.)

question of India's future. Whatever happened they could not leave the path that Mahatma Gandhi had laid down thirty years ago.

Calling upon Congressmen to search their hearts on this question, Pandit Nehru said that they had to take a clear-cut stand on it. Congressmen would be just duping themselves and others if they took it lightly and did not understand its true significance in the context of present circumstances.

"If I have any right to speak on this question after serving the Congress for the last thirty-five years," Pandit Nehru said, "I must say that I am ashamed at the way this question has been looked at by Congressmen of late. My whole life has been intimately connected with the Congress and this tendency has greaty pained me. I cannot raise my head before the world because of the narrow parochial tendencies that have crept into the Congress."

It was now for them, Pandit Nehru said, to accept or not to accept the resolution. But there should be no vacillation. They should not delude themselves. They were treading on dangerous ground and every step that they took would determine their future. If it was a wrong step they would certainly fall and perish. There was, therefore, no place for a wavering stand or, for entertaining any doubts about the question. They had to take their stand with eyes open and with full knowledge of the responsibility involved in it.

WHY HE HESITATED

Pandit Nehru said that he hesitated a little in moving the reslution as a similar resolution was moved at the Jaipur session two years ago. That might give members the impression that the resolution was of a formal nature and had also to be passed. This would be a wrong approach, as he considered the resolution a very important and significant one. It was a solution that affected the very life of the Congress organisation, its whole texture and ideals.

Referring to what he described as "sarcastic comments" on his recent statement, Pandit Pant said that he had made it with a full sense of responsibility. It represented what was the truth and if any Congressman disagreed with it basically, he was deluding himself. For it contained the very essence of Congress principles for which they had been fighting all these years.

Congressmen today, said Pandit Nehru, had to remember that they could leave the path shown to them by Mahatma Gandhi at the cost of their complete extinction. One fundamental thing which Mahatma Gandhi had taught them was to own up their mistakes. As long ago as 1919, Gandhiji at the Amritsar Congress had insisted that the resolution relating to Congressmen owning up their mistakes and rectifying them be given precedence over the one that dealt with the condemnation of the reactionary Rowlatt Act.

"Today also Congressmen are faced with a similar task of owning up their mistakes. On this question of communalism you cannot waver. If you want me to lead the Congress, you have to pass this resolution unequivocally, with the least ambiguity in your stand", declared Pandit Nehru.

DELICATE TIME

India was passing through a delicate time which Congressmen did not seem to realise fully, Pandit Nehru said. At this crucial juncture, they had to meet the challenge of communal reactionary elements inside the Congress or outside it. They might even have to shed blood in doing so, as there was no middle course to be followed, or a compromise to be made

Pandit Nehru said that the| should not let their stand be affected by what was happening in Pakistan. It was a different question altogether, and he could tell them much more than what they knew about not only the atmosphere in Pakistan, but also what their "enemies" were doing even now in India.

The fundamental question was what they were doing in India, what was their stand in regard to the communal forces in the country. They had to decide what should be their policy and whether they should bring in religion and consideration of parochial tendencies into politics. They had to think deeply over this matter. As for India's attitude to Pakistan it was a matter of maintaining relations with another country which stood on a different plane altogether

'Do not look at the question of communalism through any coloured glasses. Be true to yourself even though you take a stand this way or tha. But let it be a final stand which once taken must be followed", Pandit Nehru concluded.

NO ARMED CONFLICT

Dr. P. C. Ghosh said that India did not want to enter into armed conflict with any country, unless war was forced on her. India wanted no armed conflict with Pakistan. India had a democratic constitution which made no distinction between community and community. A Hindu should be proud to be a Hindu, and a Muslim should be proud to be a Muslim, but that should not lead to any communal quarrels.

"I was very much surprised", Dr. Ghosh said, "when I read recently in the papers that the Governor of the Punjab (Pakistan) in a speech had said that Pakistan wanted armed forces not merely for the defence of her border, but also for the protection of the minorities in India."

Such statements, Dr. Ghosh said, "create a bad atmosphere on our side also. I hope that irresponsible statements will not be made on either side, because they embitter our relations. Ultimately, let us hope we shall all be able to solve our problems peacefully. If we can solve our problems in a peaceful manner, we shall be able to spend more money on our development schemes which will be for the good of both countries.

Mr. Alugurai Sastri (Uttar Pradesh) moved an amendment to delete the whole of third paragraph in the resolution approving the Indo-Pakistan agreement of April 8, 1950.

Mr. Sastri said implementation of any such agreement was "one-sided" and Pakistan was not interested in it. The way in which Pakistan had behaved on various issues showed how they implemented the agreement.

"COERCION"

Mr. Sastri referred to Pandit Nehru's speech and said it amounted to "coercing the Congress into accepting his standpoint". Mahatma Gandhi as the highest leader of the Congress always admitted his mistakes openly and unreservedly, but today "the story is different."

Mr. Sastri said: "You have converted the Congress machinery in a way as would make it impossible for an ordinary member to come forward and criticise the organisation. You have learnt not to brook any criticism."

He referred to Pandit Nehru's emphasis on peace between India and Pakistan and said today "peace-mongering" was being carried on to such an extent that it had become worse than war-mongering.

Mr. Sri Ram Sharma (Punjab) wanted an amendment to say that reactionary forces "continue to exist in the services and even in the Congress."

Mr. Sharma said the resolution was nothing new. It had been discussed and passed again and again, but it had never been implemented. Mere passing the resolution was of no avail, it was implementation in letter and spirit of the resolution that mattered.

He criticised what he called "strange mentality" of the Congress High Command to rush through matters and impose it on members.

"The way in which resolutions were considered and rushed through here outbeats even Hitler's Parliament. If we cannot find freedom to express our thoughts on the Congress platform which fought for our freedom, where else can we do it?" he asked.

WORKING OF PACT

Mr. Satrughan Saran Sinha (Bihar) criticised the working of the Indo-Pakistan agreement and said Pakistan had not done everything to assure that life and honour of minorities there would be safeguarded. In India not only the Government were committed to safeguard the minorities, but every Congressman was ready to die in protecting minorities.

Mr. Sinha wanted deletion of the paragraph approving the Indo-Pakistan agreement. However, he added, the door should be kept open for any negotiation if a sincere "overture" was made by Pakistan.

Mr. Narendranath Sen (West Bengal) said that large numbers of refugees trying to go back to their homes in East Pakistan were again returning to India disappointed. They complained that conditions in Pakistan compelled them to do so.

Mr. Sen moved an amendment seeking to call on the Government of India to take up the matter immediately with the Pakistan Government and ensure that the Indo-Pakistan agreement was implemented by Pakistan "fully and faithfully."

Mr. H. S. Narsayya (Tamil Nad) moved an amendment seeking to ensure that there should be no discrimination on grounds either of religion or of caste. He said: "One of the most insidious forms of communalism was the discrimination being applied in some of the States between the various adherents of the same religion."

Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena (Uttar Pradesh) moved an amendment calling upon the Government to take "whatever measures may be necessary to stop the exodus from East Bengal forthwith and to restore confidence in the minorities to such an extent that they may return to their original homes and live there with safety and honour."

Mr. Saxena said that the Indo-Pakistan pact had a good effect, but it could not be treated as the last word in easing the situation. Something more had to be done. He could not say what the next step should be in this direction, but a conscious realisation of it must be there.

Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik (Bombay) and Mr. Hirdayanarian Choudhury said that the communal situation in the country was directly affected by conditions in Pakistan. Unless the communal policy of the Pakistan Government was changed, communal forces would continue to receive a fillip here. Even Congressmen would not be able to free their minds completely of a communal tinge. So it was necessary for the Indian Government to see to it that the "communal atmosphere in Pakistan" was cleared.

MR. PATIL'S SUPPORT

Mr. S. K. Patil, supporting the resolution, said he was not one of those who had even a mental reservation on the subject of communal problem. He firmly held the view that if there was any trouble between this country and another, people had no right to take any reprisals.

"If reprisals have to be taken, they can only be done by the State and not by individuals," Mr. Patil said. "Very often happenings in East Pakistan produce some kind of reaction in our minds. This is a different thing, but if we individually act contrary to our foreign policy, then it means we do not understand our responsibility as citizens."

Mr. Patil assured Pandit Nehru that the reference in his earlier speech to admonition of Congressmen by leaders had nothing to do with Pandit Nehru's statement on the presidential election. "If I have any remark to make on that statement, I have enough courage to do so openly and not indirectly," he added.

"I hope Pandit Nehru will rest assured that it was not in my wildest imagination to refer to his statement."

Mr. Patil said if he had learnt anything during his thirty years' association with the organisation, it was that even a humble camp follower had a right to hold and express his views.

Mr. Satyapal (Punjab) supporting the resolution said that Congressmen today had to work the resolution in the right spirit in their daily lives. He said many Congressmen called themselves nationalists, but were communalists "to the core". The Congress was guilty of tollerating such Congressmen and "even giving them high office". In fact, these people had created an atmosphere which made people say that there was "no great difference between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha or the R.S.S."

Mr. Satrughun Saran Sinha (Bihar) said that the root cause of communalism was the "communal policy pursued by Pakistan". A solution to this action by Pakistan should be found immediately, he said.

THE IMPLICATION

Maulana Hifzur Rahman (U.P.) supporting the resolution said that to say that the communal policies of Pakistan were responsible for communalism in India implied that it was not the leaders of India who were to lay down policies in this respect but the Muslim League in Pakistan.

Was communalism in Pakistan a valid excuse for Congress to forget the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Congress traditions? This was a wrong approach. They had to strengthen their own position and then they could even make Pakistan change its communal policies, he said.

NEHRU'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Pandit Nehru said that the question of Indo-Pakistan relations could not be allowed to affect their attitude on communalism, which was in internal matter. Speakers had laid undue stress on this aspect of the question. Whatever happened in Pakistan would be treated on a political Governmental level. The Government of India were fully alive to its responsibility in this regard and would take every measure necessary to deal with the situation that might arise.

They had decided to solve all Indo-Pakistan disputes in a peaceful manner, through negotiations—"the well-known international method". It was another matter if such negotiations were to fail. In such circumstances, nations of the world did resort to arms to settle their disputes. That was the last resort, and its consideration did not arise at the moment in regard to the Indo-Pakistan disputes.

OVERLAPPING

Pandit Nehru said that it was true that the resolution had two parts, communalism and Indo-Pakistan relations. It would have been better if they had not been mixed, but they overlapped. That was why they had to be put together. But that on no account should make anybody think that their attitude to communalism would depend on what was done in Pakistan. Their relations with Pakistan were of a political nature, relations with a foreign country. Whether they were good or bad, peaceful or warlike, was altogether a different question.

It was, however, true, Pandit Nehru continued, that what was done in one country had its repercussions in another. The people's sentiments were certainly affected by events that took place, say in Peking or New York or Pakistan. But no Government could base its policy on the repercussions created by such events. "We cannot let Pakistan dectate to us what policy we should follow. That would be like handing over the reins of power to another Government. For this reason I would say that on no account should this question of Indo-Pakistan relations affect our attitude to communalism."

India had never accepted the two-nation theory of the Muslim League, Pandit Nehru said. Creation of Pakistan had not affected their attitude in this regard in the least.

"We cannot call ourselves democratic if we change our stand. If we do so, it will be a dangerous thing. If Pakistan continues to follow the communal basis of Government, it will suffer in the long run. It can never call itself then democratic in any sense of the word. But for India it is more dangerous to follow such a policy. We have deeper roots than Pakistan has in so many respects. We have been following a certain democratic tradition and principles which are diametrically opposed to any sort of communalism If under the force of circumstances or out of fear we changed our ways, we will be pulled by different forces, with the result that in following both of them we will exhaust themselves and get nowhere."

Referring to what he described as "indirect infection of communalism among Congressmen", Pandit Nehru said that he knew that many Congressmen did not consciously let communalism affect their minds. But it seemed that indirectly communalism was "seeping through" into their minds involuntarily, as it were. Congressmen had to beware of this and not let their minds be poisoned in this manner.

THE AMENDMENTS

Pandit Nehru referred to the amendments which wanted deletion of the clause ruling out war for solving Indo-Pakistan disputes and said that Congressmen obviously took the question of war lightly. There was another amendment that the words "as far as possible" be added to the relevant sentence which said that peaceful methods would be followed for solving all issues. It was self-evident that they would follow these peaceful methods "as far as possible".

The diplomatic procedure for solving inter-state disputes was one of negotiation. If this failed, nations resorted to mediation, and arbitration, failing which they sent their disputes sometimes to a tribunal. War was the last resort. "In the present context, we have also to see that both India and Pakistan are members of the United Nations. The United Nations Charter rules out war completely for solving inter-state disputes. If we do not follow this principle it will amount to tearing the United Nations Charter to which both countries are committed."

THE DELHI PACT

As to the Delhi Pact, Pandit Nehru said that no doubt it was true that the pact had not produced cent per cent results and had not restored full confidence in them regarding the situation in East Bengal. But it was also true that gradually conditions there were improving. The exodus from East Bengal to West Bengal had fallen considerably as compared to the position before.

The Government had statistics of each and every man who had either left West Bengal or entered it by rail, steamer or air. It was of course difficult to keep statistics of those who came on foot. But this was plain that Hindus were returning to East Bengal in a larger number than before. It might be that those who returned to East Bengal came back again. But that in itself was a measure of the success of the Pact that men could return and again come back and bring their belongings too. In this respect both Bengals had benefited.

"Nobody should think", said Pandit Nehru, "that the Delhi Pact is the last word to stop the exodus from East Bengal. It is the first step and you have to fully appreciate the spirit behind it. That spirit has helped both the minorities in the two Bengals."

It was wrong, said Pandit Nehru, to rouse passions or shout that the only way to deal with Pakistan was through war. If the resolution said that armed conflict was ruled out for solving Indo-Pakistan disputes, it did not mean that India forfeited all right to defend any attack on her honour or her borders. India was maintaining a huge army and spending crores of rupees which could be spent on other urgent needs of the country. If conditions were created relating to any question where there was no other way out than war, India would certainly make use of her armed forces. But everybody would admit that war was a dangerous thing especially in these times when the world was passing through a difficult stage. So all other avenues for solving the issues had to be fully explored before one talked of war.

A HANDLE FOR THEM

Pandit Nehru said that loose talk of war gave people in Pakistan a handle to create a scare there against India. That enabled people there to start a campaign that India was preparing to attack Pakistan. This did not help the minorities in Pakistan in the least.

Those "so called friends of the Hindu minority" who shouted from housetops that Hindus could not stay in East Bengal, that they must come over and that India must go to war against Pakistan were doing the greatest harm to the minority community, Pandit Nehru said. That demoralised the minority and created a wave of panic. What the Hindu minority needed most was a sense of confidence, and a spirit to resist all attempts to be pushed out. They had fought a mighty imperialist power in the past and had not learnt to flinch before odds. So why should they be made victims of panic now? the Prime Minister asked.

Pandit Nehru said it was true that dacoities were still being committed in East Bengal and lawless elements had sometimes the upper hand. But it was mainly due to the inability of the East Bengal Government to maintain law and order because of that Government's inherent weaknesses. The economy of East Bengal, which had been uprooted, also affected the situation. The Government of India, Pandit Nehru added, had written to the Pakistan Government over this question, but had not yet received any reply.

Another charge levelled against the Government, Pandit Nehru said, was that of appeasement of Pakistan but he could proudly say that whatever mistakes the Indian Government might have made in the past three years, it had never succumbed before odds or flinched before anybody out of fear. This was true of their relations with Pakistan also. At no stage had they adopted an attitude of appeasement towards Pakistan.

Pandit Nehru made a passing reference to an amendment which suggested that "Bharat" be called "Vishal Bharat" in the Hindi resolution That might convey an imperialist meaning, but it was unnecessary, he said. That was why in English they had retained the term India. On the political side and in international affairs, the word India represented the country. Partition did not affect the country's old status. Burma was cut off from India, but for that reason the name was not changed. So also after partition they could not change the name.

The country's commitments to others, as well as the debts others owed it, remained. The old structure had continued and it was therefore necessary to retain the name. After all, the name India also had originated here even though it might have been distorted a bit in its pronounciation.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru appealed to the Committee to pass the resolution without dissent.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Sardar Pratap Singh then moved the resolution on displaced persons.

The resolution stated that it was the duty and responsibility of the Government to rehabilitate and provide opportunities for "productive and gainful occupation" to all those displaced persons "who have suffered so much because of circumstances beyond their control."

The resolution suggested that if a solution of evacuee property was not arrived at between India and Pakistan in the near future, it should be referred for arbitration to a tribunal consisting of representatives of India and Pakistan of high judicial standing.

Sardar Pratap Singh complimented the Government of India and other State Governments for what they had achieved so far in rehabilitating the refugees.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani seconded the resolution.

At this stage the President adjourned the House until tomorrow morning. The Committee will meet tomorrow at 9-30 a.m.

AHMEDABAD FLOODS SUBSIDING

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19: Hundreds of houses on the Sabarmati River bank collapsed as the river crossed the highest mark of 26 feet since 1927.

The water level is, however, now subsiding since morning and the level has fallen down by two to four feet.

I found thousands of homeless people taking shelter either in municipal schools or dharamshalas. I saw hundreds of houses and tenements razed to the ground. Total damage is expected to exceed Rs. 1 crore.

Relief work has been organised and district officers are rendering all help to the stricken people.

ANNOUNCEMENT

POLSON'S PACKET BUTTER

We are happy to announce that our popular 1/4 lb. packet butter is freely available in Bombay. If you find any difficulty in obtaining supplies from any particular store, please intimate to us the name and address of that party and we shall take steps to obviate the inconvenience to you.

Your co-operation is solicited.

POLSON LIMITED,
Post Box 367, Bombay 1.

ATTEMPT TO DEFY CITY BAN FOILED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The fifteenth attempt of the Socialist Mill Mazdoor Sabha to defy the ban on public meetings in the city was foiled by the police this evening by a mild lathi charge on the defiant volunteers of the Sabha.

Naresh Kumar, a member of the executive of the Sabha, received injuries on the head and was removed to the hosptal for treatment. Four other volunteers were also taken into custody.

From an early hour, the police had cordoned off Narduila Tank Maidan, Parabadevi, which was chosen as the venue for breaking the ban on meetings by the Sabha leaders today. Armed units and tear-gas sqads stood by in full strength.

A large crowd of mill workers and curious spectators collected around the maidan towards the evening. As the police officers appealed to the crowd to disperse, Socialist volunteers raised Sabha slogans and jeered at the police.

LATHI CHARGE

Tukaram Powar, one of the volunteers, broke through the cordon and raised slogans, but before he could enter the maidan, he was collared by the police and removed in the waiting police van.

As the crowd refused to disperse by verbal appeals, the police made a mild lathi charge which had the desired effect.

At this stage, a few stones were showered on the police but none is reported to have been injured by stone-throwing.

The scattered workers collected in groups and marched to Kamgar Maidan, Parel, without any incident. On reaching the maidan, the crowd dispersed shouting Socialist slogans.

Jayaprakash's Appeal To Millowners

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader, prior to leaving for Calcutta this morning, in a statement on the textile strike situation, called upon the Bombay millowners to "deal straight with their employees and settle this long-drawn out dispute to the mutual advantage of both and of the people at large". "If the realities of the situation are faced by those concerned", he added, "the strike would not last a day longer".

Refuting allegations that the strike was a "political stunt", he said that "it is unthinkable that two lakhs of workers would be on strike for over a month merely in obedience to the stunt-makers of any political party".

The Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh (I.N.T.U.C.) in a statement, allege that D. S. Deodhar, an active worker of the Sangh, was assaulted at his residence by unruly elements. According to the Sangh, S. K. Tankkar, a prominent Congress worker of Parel, was mobbed by some persons and was assaulted last evening.

Shinwell And Moch Summoned

LONDON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Emanual Shinwell and M Jules Moch, British and French Defence Ministers, have been called to New York to discuss the problem of German rearmament with the Big Three Foreign Ministers, it was learned from a usually reliable source.

Mr. Shinwell is expected to fly there from London tomorrow.

Welfare State: Congress Objective

EXECUTIVE'S CALL FOR MORE PRODUCTION

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 19, (PTI).

THE Congress Working Committee in a resolution on economic programme today declared that the objective of the Congress was the establishment of a welfare state and added: "It is of the utmost importance, in existing conditions, that measures should be devised to secure increased production and every factor militating against this aim should be discouraged."

The resolution declared that so long as there were conditions of scarcity, the need for the control on essential articles would continue. Anti-social elements seeking to exploit controls to their advantage should be "drastically" dealt with.

REDUCTION OF PRICE LEVEL

Among the matters on which the resolution considers that "immediate action is neccessary" are orderly and progressive reduction in the general price level and "full and efficient utilisation of installed capacity in industries; reducing costs of production to a reasonable level and at the same time, providing conditions in which the workers can put forth their best efforts."

The resolution urges that efforts should be made to utilise the experience, energy, free time and other resources of the people on a voluntary basis and on a nationwide scale for the promotion of nation-building activities in a planned economy.

PLANNED ECONOMY

The resolution says:

"The economic progress of the country is the most urgent task before the nation in order to advance towards the attainment of the Congress objective. That objective is the establishment of a Welfare State wherein there is economic democracy, a national minimum standard in respect of the essentials of physical and social well-being, a rise in the standard of living of the people, full employment elimination of exploitation the progressive narrowing down of disparities in income and wealth so that there may be equality of opportunity to all for self-development and the growth of personality. Every step towards this goal must be judged from the point of view of the good of the masses and vested interests should not be allowed to divert us from the larger good. Ordered progress will necessarily have to be planned and this implies to a planned and more or less controlled economy.

"The Congress has repeatedly emphasised the necessity for planning and the Working Committee in a resolution passed in January 1950, recommended to the Government of India to set up a Statutory Planning Commission This Congress welcomes the establishment of the Planning Commission by the Government of India.

ECONOMY IMPAIRED

"The second world war seriously impaired the economic structure and strength of the country and the partition and the tragic events that followed independence, disrupted the country's economic life still further. Progress has thus been greatly hampered by limitations in respect of finance, capital equipment, trained personnel and raw materials. These limitations necessitate a careful husbanding of available resources and the laying down of strict priorities in regard to development schemes. It is of the utmost importance, in existing conditions, that measures should be devised to secure increased production and every factor militating against this aim should be discouraged. Capital formation will have to be increasingly shouldered by the common man and the small savings of large numbers of people will have to be an essential feature of the ways and means of the country's development programmes.

CONTROLS

"So long as there are conditions of scarcity the need for the control on essential articles will continue. Such controls should be effective and must be so worked as to avoid undue inconvenience to the people and eliminate evasions. Anti-social elements seeking to exploit controls to their advantage should be drastically dealt with.

"Immediate action is necessary more especially in regard to the following matters:

(1) Basic and essential lines of development such as power and irrigation and prior allocation of available resources for this purpose.

(2) Early realisation of self-sufficiency in food.

(3) An adequate supply of essential raw materials for industry.

(4) An orderly and progressive reduction in the general price level.

(5) Full and efficient utilisation of installed capacity in industries; reducing costs of production to a reasonable level and at the same time, providing conditions in which the workers can put forth their best efforts.

(6) Expansion of opportunities for gainful employment by planned development of village and small scale industries, on co-operative lines as far as possible and on the basis of the highest attainable technical efficiency Priority should be given in this respect to Khadi and the handloom industry

"No system of planned economy can succeed and no large scale advance is possible unless there is full public co-operation. It is, therefore, necessary to evoke public enthusiasm and harness it for the promotion of nation-building activities, to raise the low productivity in industry and agriculture. Efforts should, therefore, be made to utilise the experience, energy, free time and other resources of the people on a voluntary basis and on a nationwide scale. In any such scheme, Congressmen should give their full and active support.

KHADI, CENTRAL HOME INDUSTRY

Utilising Manpower In Villages

The Committee by another resolution on Khadi emphasised the need for the progressive utilisation of the vast man power in the villages for increasing production of wealth in the country.

Khadi, the Committee said, "is the central home industry which can give employment to a very large number of rural population."

The resolution said: "The Congress is of the opinion that in all schemes for increasing the production of wealth in the country, it is essential that the vast man power in the villages should be progressively utilised. Employment should be given to the millions who have no land to cultivate or whose holdings are so small as to leave much time a ttheir disposal for other gainful employment. This should lead to the general adoption of a policy of encouraging and organising home industries.

"Khadi, which Congressmen have for years adopted for their use on political and economic grounds is the central home industry which can give employment to a very large number of our rural population. Several other subsidiary industries can be helped by an increase in the production of Khadi.

"The best way of assisting Khadi and other home industries is to give them the benefit of scientific research in the fullest measure.

"With improved technique and coordination with large scale industries, the disadvantage of village industries in respect of quality and prices as compared with the products of large-scale industry will greatly diminish. To overcome whatever handicaps still remain, Government should give further assistance in suitable form particularly by the purchase and use of Khadi and other products of village industries as much as possible."

The Congress General Secretary, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, said that no time had been fixed for the next meeting of the Working Committee, which could be called when necessary at short notice.

Stop Press

NO PEACE PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department today again insisted that it had received no proposals either from the Indian Government or the North Korean Communists, despite rumours of peace moves in Korea.

U.N. SESSION

FLUSHING MEADOW: General Carlo S. Romulo, outgoing President opened the session in the great grey and blue hall at Flushing Meadow.

General Rumulo, opening the session, told the delegates from 59 nations "more words" were not enough when "men are dying for the same of peace and the United Nations".

He termed the present Assembly session "the potential equivalent to the military action which the United Nations forces are carrying out in Korea".

OPPOSITION TO INDIAN PROPOSAL

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 19: United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson opposed the Indian proposal for a vote on the question of Chinese representation.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.

NE ' YORK, Sept 19

Previous Closing	40 65
Today's Opening	40 60
Difference	—5
Today's Closing	40.64
Difference	—1

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN TATA STEELS

Simplex Shares Move Up

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady with limited business. Traders are inclined to await fresh developments. There was some buying in steel and Bombay Burma shares otherwise the session was dull with routine trading.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1815 and improved at Rs. 1827/8 on some replacement buying. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 347 and gained three points at Rs. 350. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 32/13 steadied at Rs. 32/12. Rs. 32/10 and after improving at Bengal Steel shares opened at Rs. 22/10 and advanced at Rs. 22/15.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 931/4 and improved at Rs. 935 Kohinoor shares changed hands at Rs. 316. Nagpurs were done at Rs. 227 while Swadeshi Mill Shares were quoted at Rs. 264.

Bombay Burma Shares opened at Rs. 505 and improved at Rs. 508/12 while Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 14/9.

Later on the Market was quiet and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1822/8 and Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 349|-. There was good demand for Simplex Shares at Rs. 234|- while Bombay Burmas stood at Rs. 505|-.

Towards the close there was improved demand for Steel Shares and Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1830. Closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (27-8)	940	0
Kohinoor Mills (21)	317	0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	264	0
Central India Mills (6)	229	0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	239	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	150	0
Indore	107	8
Gokak (12)	239	0
Century Spinning (15)	253	12
India Bleaching (8)	178	0
Swam (20)	335	0
Finly Mills (15)	254	8
Morarji Goculdas (4-8)	171	4
Edward Sassoon	243	12
Meyer (6)	90	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1
India United Ord	11	7
India United Defd (0-2-0)	1	13 3
Madhusudan (15)	175	0
Podar (9)	130	10
Podar (9)	170	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	351	0
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1830	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	145	0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	167	4
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	505	0
Belapur (9)	257	8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	40	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	9
Premier Construction (4)	115	0
Tata Chemical	13	3
Tata Oil (1)	40	8
Indian Iron (6-12)	32	10
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	22	14
British India Corp. (0-9)	8	14 6
India Copper	2	12
Wimco (11)	232	8
Alcock (28-2)	317	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	156	0
Tata Power (25)	1610	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1433	12

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (5)	59	4
Phoenix (6)	127	8
Indian Mfg. (40)	2950	0
Kurla XD	115	0
Colaba (12)	80	0
New City (11)	160	0
Minerva (12)	133	2
Bradbury	567	8
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	7	12
Bharat (2)	27	8
Mysore Defd. (4)	167	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26	0
Model Mills (12-8)	160	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	587	8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	192	8
Western India (40)	3005	0
Standard (15)	245	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	19	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	X.D.3410	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
Sasson Silk (2-14)	36	8
New Union Mills (0-8)	16	8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	82	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	256	4
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	111	4
Ahmedabad New XD	106	8
Surat Electric (5)	131	4
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	156	14
Jalgaon	10	10
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1980	0
Imperial Bank P. (10)	482	8
Central Bank (1-8)	83	12
Central New (1-8)	83	8
Bank of India (4)	173	0
Union (0-5)	7	0
Baroda (2 8)	124	6
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35	0
United Commercial (1-8)	46	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	30	0
Hindustan Commercial	22	6
Mysore Bank (8)	865	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4960	0
Empire (10)	580	0
New India (2)	69	0
Jupiter (0-12)	12	0
Vulcan (0-10)	13	2
Indian Mercantile (2)	40	0
Universal Fire	8	14
B.I.C.	16	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	18	4
All India General	10	4
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	110	12
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steam (10)	252	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	167	8
Burma (Petrol)	1	8 0
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	52	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342	4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	82	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	57	0
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	13	0
Alembic (15)	116	4
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Indian Cement (1937)	24	8
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	155	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	6
Estrella Batteries	30	0
National Rayon	70	8
Bombay Cycle	29	12
Jost Co.	73	12
Digvijay Cement	71	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1248-12	
Tata Power (7-8)	1348	12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	132	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	220	0
Central India (5)	655	0
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675	0
Laxmi	268	12
New Great Mills (5-8)	225	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108	12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	135	0
Pre Construction First	102	0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	138	12
Walchandnagar	128	4
Jupiter	12	10
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (first)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	98	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	99	8
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	76	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2 11	6
New Victoria Mill	2	2
New Victoria Pref	4	6
Phalton (8)	118	12
Gold Mohor (20)	285	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	5
Sajjan Mills	115	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajam Shahi	110	0
Air Services	5	0
Air India Tata	62	0
Hind Motor	6	8
Indian Steam	7	10

Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

Tata Oordinary	351	0
Tata Deferred	1830	0
Indian Iron	32	10
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	23	0
Bombay Dyeing	940	0
Central India	229	6
Gokak	239	6
Kohinoor	317	8
Simplex	239	0
Swadeshi	264	6
Tata Power	1610	0
Associated Cement	167	8
Belapur	257	8
Bombay Burma (Old)	505	0
Scindia	14	9
Central Bank	83	12
New India	69	0
Tata 2nd Pref.	145	0

Sales Of Treasury Bill

During the week ended the 15th September, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 5,82,50,000 were sold in favour the Reserve Bank of India.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY Sept. 19.

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with limited business. Demand in the spot market remains below daily arrivals.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 181/6 and improved at Rs. 181/13 on moderate short covering but quietened at Rs. 181/8 on renewed liquidation. Spot Mint silver was quoted at a premium of annas four at Rs. 181/12 while bullion bars were placed at Rs. 181/8

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/10 and improved at Rs. 112/14 in sympathy with Silver but declined at Rs. 112/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112/14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs 76/2.

Later on there was heavy short covering and buying bulls in Silver which advanced at Rs. 182/10. Final quotations were at under.

Ready Silver	182	8	0
Forward	182	9	0
Ready Gold	113	2	0
Forward	112	15	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY Sept. 19.

The local produce market was quietly steady with restricted business. Castorseeds Rajkot were quoted at Rs. 234/- Quotations in the local market were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality	46	0	0
Madras	45	12	0
Bold Ready	45	0	0
October	43	8	0
November	42	8	0
Bold December	41	0	0
Oil Bombay Mills	25	0	0
Oil Railway Receipt	24	3	0
Oil October	24	2	0
Oil November	22	13	0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	42	4	0
Ready Satna	41	4	0
Kanpur	41	0	0
October	42	6	0
Oil	23	2	6
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold Ready	35	8	0
Madras	36	12	0
Three Provinces	36	8	0
October	36	12	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar Quality	18	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

	Rs.	as	ps
2 1/3% 1954	98	15	0
2½% 1955	99	13	0
2½% 1961	96	14	0
2¾% 1960	99	4	0
2¾% 1962	98	15	0
3% 1976	95	12	0
3% 1955 Con.	96	6	0
3% 1951/54	101	2	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	5	0
3% 1959/61	100	11	0
3% 1963/65	99	12	0
3% 1964	99	11	0
3% 1966/68	99	10	0
3% 1970/75	99	5	0
3½% 1954/59	104	0	0
4% 1960/70	109	8	0
4½% 1955/60	109	12	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2% Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2¾% U.P. 1961	97	0	0
3¼% Madras 1961	97	0	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	11	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	98	8	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	8	0
MUNICIPAL			
3¼% 1977	98	8	0
4% B.P.I.	109	12	0
4% B Municipality	109	8	0
5 % B. Municipality	113	0	0
6% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

120 Ready Japan	6	12	0
150 Ready Japan	6	12	0
120 Ready Italy	6	11	0
150 Ready Italy	6	12	0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7	3	3
2/40 Staple Oct.	7	2	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18

KARNAK	
Nov.	93.60—190
Jan	93.20—280
March	92.40—380
ASHMOUNI	
Oct.	87.10—490
Dec.	87.10—465
Feb	87.20—485
Apf.	87.60—475
Jun	87.90—485

DYES & CHEMICALS

No Demand For Bleaching

The Market for Dyes and Chemicals is steady. For some items in Sapthols and Bases there is demand and so there is a slight improvement. For other items there is no demand, so the market is slightly down by annas only. People are far afraid of buying and Dyes or Chemicals as they are expecting a very big consignment very shortly. Also Handloom weavers, printers and Power Loom factories are not getting sufficient yarn and cloth for printing. so in absence of the same there is no demand for Dyes and Chemicals.

CHEMICALS: Specially in Bleaching as some consignment has arrived there is no demand so the market has again gone down. It may go down in the absence of buyers.

Looking to the present circumstances the purchasers of Dyes and chemicals are of the opinion that "not to purchase anything more than their requirements" as they are expecting the market to come down by and by.

SAPTHOLS	
CAS	8|12
CBS	13|4
CBO	13|8
CSW	14|8
CSG	19|-
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	13|-
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	15|-
Fast Red CKCR Base	14|-
Fast Red CG Base	15|8
Fast Garnet CKGBC Base	5|10
Fast Yellow CGC Base	7|8
Fast Corinth CB Base	9|-
Fast Orange CKGR Base	11|8
Fast Orange CGC Base	12|8
Fast Boradeaux CGP Base	16|-
Fast Blue CB Base	15|-
Fast Scarlet CG Base	8|-
Fast Red CGL Base	9|-
Fast Boreaux CGP Salt	5|8
Fast Blue CB Salt	6|8
Fast Blue CBB Salt	25|-
Fast Scarlet CKR Salt	5|4
Fast Violet CB Salt	17|-
DIRECT COLOURS.	
Direct Black Extra	5 4 0
Direct Yellow 5G	12 0 0
Direct Sky Blue Extra	10 0 0
Diazo Black Extra	5 4 0
Crysophenine G Extra	13 0 0
Benzopurpurine 4B	7 8 0
Tarquoise Blue G	16 0 0
Delta Purpurine 5B Conc.	7 8 0
Congo Red H Dark (56)	4 12 0
SULPHUR COLOURS	
Sulphur Black 692	3 8 0
Sulphur Black CBO	2 10 0
Sulphur Black HK Grains	3 10 0
Sulphur Black Calco	3 0 0
Alizarine 20 p.c. Paste	185 0 0
Alizarine 100 p.c. Powder	8 8 0
Turkey Red Oil	45 0 0
Monopol Napthol Soap	45 0 0
Soda Ash Light USA	22 0 0
Bleaching Powder Big	45 0 0
Bleaching Powder small	51 0 0
Nitrite of Soda	53 0 0
Acetic Acid	1 3 0
ACID BASIC & OTHERS	Rs.
Methylene Blue Extra	7/8
Metanil Yellow Elephant	2/8
Metanil Yellow Extra	4/10
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	8/-
Magenta Extra O	9/-
Diamond Green	8/-
Bismark Brown Extra	4/8
Melachite Green Crys	8/4
Auramine Extra O	8/8
Acid Orange Extra	3/4
Acid Scarlet	5/-
Kumkum Scarlet	7/8
Rhodamine B Extra 500%	24/-
VAT FAST DYES	
Vat Blue GCDN	39/-
" RSN	39/-
" Dark Blue BO	39/-
" Brlt Green B 900	34/-
" Brlt. Green B 3200	142/-
" Brlt. Green B Highly Conc.	80/-
" Green B. Paste	18/-
" Red Violet RR	45/-
" Yellow GC	45/-
" Violet 2R & 4R	54/-
" Black BB	35/-
" Pink R	60/-
PRINTING COLOURS	
Printosol O	15 8
Printosol CO 4B	29 0
Printosol Blue IBC	65 0
Printosol Green IB	80 0
Golden Yellow IGK	75 0
Rapid Red	18 0
Rapid Orange	16 0
Rapid Blue	16 0
Rapid Bodaz	21 0
Rapidozan Blue	38 0
Rapidozan Violet	28 0
Indigo 60% Grains	4 12
Indigo 60% 1 lb. pkg.	5 2
CHEMICALS	
Sodium Sulphide German Cwt. pkg.	42 0
Sodium Sulphide Ind in small	36 0
Sulphate of Alumina Pure	26 0
Aniline Salt	1 12
Bichromate of potash	130 0
Bichromate of Soda	80 0
Rangalite C	2 4

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY Sept. 19.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1 3-0-6 3-1
Bharat 27-8
B. Dyeing 931-4 30 35 32-8 38-12 35 40
C. India 225, 29 28 29
Colaba 75 80
B. Textiles 242-8 43-12
Finlay 253 54-8
Gokak 239 38-8 39
I. U. Defd. 1-12-6 1-13
I.U. Ord 11-5-6 11-5 11-8 11-7
Indore 106-4 7-8
Kohinoor 316 17 16-8 17-4 16-4 17
Laxmi 587-8
Minerva 133-2
Model 160
Mysore 167-8
New Great 149-8 49 50
Simplex 229 39
Svadeshi 262-8 64-8 63 64
Tata Mills 52-8 51-8 52
Elphinstone Ord 59-4
B Steam 252-8
Scindia 14-9 14-8 14-9-6 14-7 14-9

BANKS

Baroda 124-4
Central 83-8 83-12
Central New 83-8
Imperial Old 1980
Imperial New 482-8
India 173
Union 7
U. Commercial 46-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 12-8 11-4
Ahmedabad New 109 6-6
Andhra 1430 33-12
Suburban 156-14 56-4 57-8
Andhra Pref 1248-12
Hydro 156
Hydro Pref 132-8
Power 1605 10
Jupiter 12
New India 68-8 69-4 69

STEELS

B. Steel 22-12 23 22-12 23 22-15
I. Iron 32-10 32-14 32-8 32-10
Tata Defd 1815 28-12 17-8 30
Tata Ord. 347-8 47 50 48 51
Tata 2nd Pref 145-4 45 45-4 45

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 317-8 20 17-8
A.C.C. 167 67-12 66-12 67-4
Belapur 257-4 56 58 57-8
B. B. Old 505 11-4 2-8 5
B. B. New 167-8 70 67-8
B. B. Petrol 1-8-3 1-9-3 1-8-6
B.I.C. 8-15 8-14-6
I. I. Trust 79 80
I. Copper 2-12-3 2-11-9 2-12
I. Bleaching 178
P. Construction 114-8 14-4 15
Shivrajpur 40 40-4 40
Tata Chemical 13-7 13-6 13-8 13-6 13-7
Tata Oil 40-8 41 40-8
Wimco 232-8

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 70-8
National Rayon Pref. 76
Surat Elec. Pref. 133-12

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

Increased Selling

CALCUTTA, September 19.

The market declined further due to selling and prices in almost all sections deteriorated. Following are today's final transactions upto 3-00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. paper 96/6 three per cent loan 1951/54 101/1 s o lot three per cent loan 1959 61 100/9 s lot three per cent loan 1963/65 99/10 s o lot three per cent loan 1966/68 99/12 s lot three per cent loan 1970/75 99/2 s o lot.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial 20/8 United Commercial 47/- small lots.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 15/15 Kesoram 20/1 exdiv Muir Mills 235/- New Victoria ordy 2/-

COALS: Borrea 37/14 Burrakur 14/1 Central India 5/- Equitable 47/8 Seebpur 41/2 Western Bengal 6/4 East India 41/8 New Beerbhoom 18/8 Talcher 2/11.

JUTES: Agarpara 16/12 Anglo India 309/- Bally 272/- Auckland 159/- Barnagore 258/- Belvedere 304/- sl Delta 255/- Howrah 35/6 National 27/1 Reliance 25/10 Budge Budge 230/- India 176/- s o lot Megana 157/- Nuddea 81/12 Union 225/-.

ENGINEERING: Braithwaite and Co. 9/9 Burn and Co ordy. 298/8 sl Indian Iron 32/9 Indian Steam Wagon 90/- Indian Steel and Wire Products 53/4 Jessop and Co 18/2 Kumardhubi Eng. 7/6 Marshalls 8/5 Steel Corp 22/8 Textile Machinery 7/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/11 Indian Copper 2/11 Assam Bengal Cement 8/8 Dalmia Cement 6/2 Sone Valley Cement 6/6 Calcutta Electric 15/6 BIC 8/11 Calcutta Trams 18/7 F and C Osler 4/14 Indian National Airways 2/12 Jardine Henderson 167/- Martin Burn 17/2 National Insulated Cable 11/10 Rohtas Industry 5/8 British Burma Petrol 1/8 Bengal Paper 51/4 Mysore Paper 12/8 Titaghur Paper 26/8 Assam Saws 8/4 India Steamship 7/8.

SUGARS: Balrampur 5/12 st U P Sugar 11/12

TEAS: Basmatia 29/4 Bisnauth 41/12 Brookbond 12/- Hattikhira 15/- Rutema 14/5 Tezpore 26/12.

New York Pepper Quietly Steady

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Trading was quiet but steady with spots at 1.95 cents September arrival at 177 early October arrival at 1.74. Interest was largely centred September arrival with spot neglected due to emphasis over later positions Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.95 asked. Old Contract Sept. 1.90 nom. Oct. 1.80 bid Nov. 1.75 nom. Dec. 1.70 nom. Jan. 1.60 nom. Feby. 1.50 nom. New Contracts: Sept. 1.90 Oct. 1.80 nom. Nov. 1.75 nom. Dec. 1.70 nom. Jan. 1.60 nom. Feby. 1.50 nom. White spot 3.10 nom.

London Pepper Steady

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The market was steadier with sellers reserved but prices not fully tested. Black lampong September October was 11sh 9d and white muntok 18sh shipping weights with white Sarawak at 18sh 4-1/2d per ton delivered weight c. i. f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was indicated at 1,550sh and September at 1,450 per cwt. c. i. f. United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Sept. 18.

The pepper market here was quiet today. Sellers of black lampong advanced their quotations for ex-godown by five dollars per picul to 635 but those of white muntok kept their prices at 1,000 for the fourth consecutive session.

London Copra Market Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The copra market was quieter Philippines bulk held for 275 dollars but Straits/Dutch East Indies fair merchantable was easier at £108-1/2 asked and £108 bid, while Ceylon f.m.s. was offered at £112 all per ton c.i.f.

The coconutoil market was quiet. Straits in drums at £157 sellers, Straits in bulk at £154 sellers, Ceylon in drums at £159 sellers and Ceylon in bulk at £156-1/2 sellers. All per ton September shipment c.i.f.

Paris Bourse Irregular

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Korean peace talk runours were reflected by heavy declines in gold values and similar advances in Indo-Chinese issues. Otherwise irregular conditions were obtained with some hesitancy apparent. Some selling developed in recently favoured issues valied. There was scarcity of offers in a promising start.

Decline On Amsterdam Exchange

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18.

Prices generally moved lower on the bourse today. Royal Dutch which were influenced by arbitrage offerings, finished nearly six lower at 302-3/4. Unilever and Philips were similarly offered and lost around three and four points respectively. Plantations were well maintained however owing to the end of th eaJva strike.

Brussels Stocks Show Lower Tendency

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.

Generally a lower tendency prevailed. There wascarcity of offers in electricity and plantations sections and those consequently were slightly better. Engineering and textiles were lower while collieries ruled irregular. Trading overall was quiet.

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Irregularly Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Opening sharp declines reflected accumulation of hedges against both CCC and new crop cotton together with commissioned house liquidation which encountered only scaledown demand. Selling was largely attributed to favourable Korean news and prospects of heavier hedging should favourable weather prevail in the South this week.

The selling pressure eventually subsided and the market recovered modestly on improved trade buying and short covering. The afternoon was featured by violent price swings reflecting alternate spells of heavy buying and selling with the market finally closing easy. The market broke earlier in response to unconfirmed reports of Korean peace overtures. However reports that the Communist troops were massing along the Indo-China border touched off a heavy covering movement only to meet renewed offering in final trading. The weakness of 1951 October which dropped more than five dollars per bale evidently reflected market forecasters advice to sell that delivery immediately in expectation of unlimited plantings next year. Sales totalled 375,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
October	40.95	40.65
December	40.65	40.55
March	40.50	40.50
May	40.24	40.23
Middling Spot	41.85	40.65

New York Cotton December Highest 40.99 at 12-00 lowest 40.45 at 1.5 p.m.

Wall Street Market

Traders returned from the week-end in a rather optimistic mood and bid up prices by fractions early in good turnover. Renewed demand was Korean news and indications that no excess profits tax legislation would be enacted until later this year or early 1951. Demand slackened however, and the market developed a mixed appearance with Motors, Minings. Aircrafts, and Chemicals slightly higher and Steels, Rails. Oils, Farm implements and Rubbers under light pressure.

The averages were industrials 226.65 and rails 66.69. Selective trading continued in the afternoon with demand for peacetime issues featuring dealings and serving to bring on balance gains of fractions to one dollar or so. A good deal of attention was aroused by so far unconfirmed reports that the North Koreans had made a peace overture. Profit-taking increased near the close and prices finished irregularly higher mostly fractional. The market closed steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	152 3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 7/8
Chase National Bank	37 1/2
Firestone Tyre	73 5/8
General Electric	47 3/4
General Motors	95
Ingersoll Rand	75
International Nickel	35 1/8
National City Bank	44 1/2
N. Y. Central Railroad	15 7/8
Sinclair Oil	30 3/4
Socony Vacuum	23 3/4
Texas Co.	74 5/8
Union Carbide	47 7/8
United States Smelting	43 1/8
U. S. Steel Common	39 3/8
Western Union	38 3/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 2,040. Highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 39 3/4 and 39 1/4 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

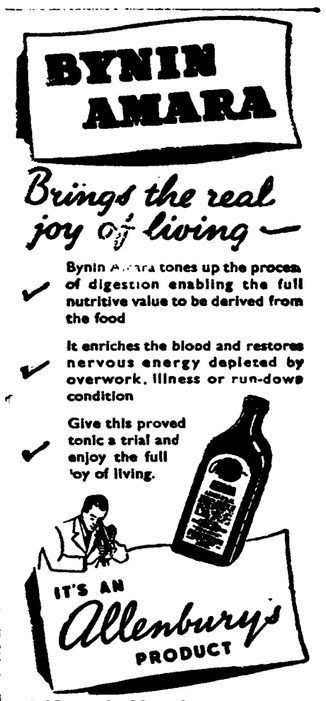
Sharp Decline In Wheat Prices

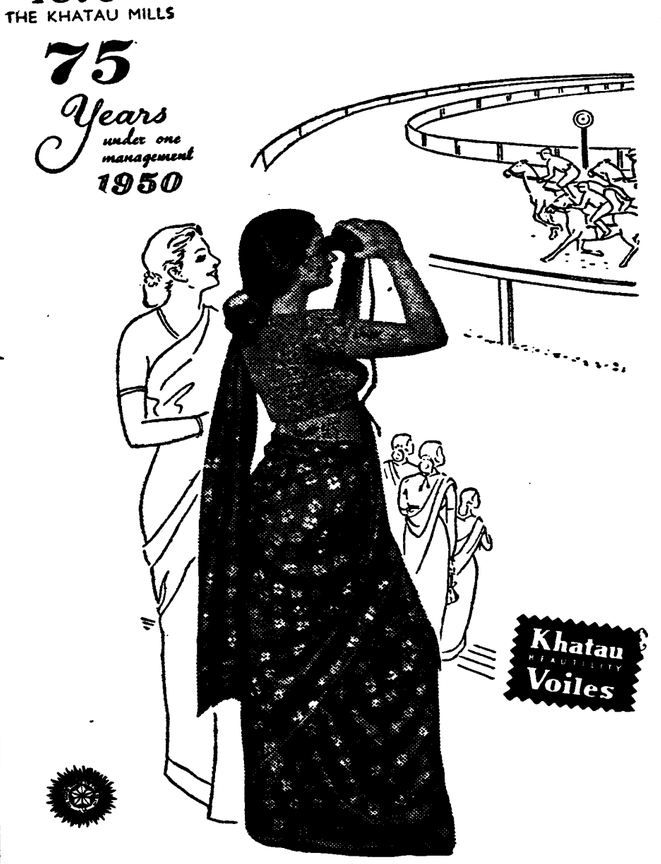
CHICAGO, Sept. 18.

Prices declined sharply on commissionhouse selling and hedgepressure which met only limited demand. Favourable weather conditions over large producing areas of the United States and Canadian grain belts over the weekend, favourable Korean developments with reports of North Korea peace moves and lagging export business were the principal unsettling factors. It is reported that the United Kingdom did not buy any wheat or wheat flour over the weekend although Denmark purchased a cargo of United States grain sorghums.

CHICAGO WHEAT

September 2.19-3/4.
December 2.25.
March 2.29.
May 2.28-1/8.


BYNIN AMARA
Brings the real joy of living —
Bynin Amara tones up the process of digestion enabling the full nutritive value to be derived from the food
It enriches the blood and restores nervous energy depleted by overwork, illness or run-down condition
Give this proved tonic a trial and enjoy the full joy of living.
IT'S AN Allenbury's PRODUCT
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA
and
COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



PUT MEANS ABOVE ENDS

A-I C C SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

LAST PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR PENANCE

Purify Congress And Administration

By Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

ONCE again we meet at Nasik this time less than two years after Jaipur, in order to take stock of our assets and liabilities and strike out the periodical Balance Sheet so as to guide the future transactions of the Congress. Our Balance Sheet, however, is not a financial document, it is a moral assessment of both retrospect and prospect.

Governments deal with budgets, income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, but political organisations, though they may not dispense with taxes and revenues, are, nevertheless, mainly concerned with the planning, not so much of projects and prices, but of man himself the highest of creation, and, therefore, the most difficult organism to bring under control.

A Severe Test

In laying down such a proposition, we have subjected our own Congress to a rigid test and placed it in a somewhat unenviable position. After our sixty years of age, it has come to power and attained a prestige the world over which it should be the unenviable lot of any one to throw doubt or dirt upon. Yet during the past three years no institution has come up at the hands of the public for greater criticism and more severe cavil than the Congress and its Ministries. We are concerned here not merely with their realities, as can be perceived under a microscopic test, but also with the appearances as can be seen in a microscopic view. The public do not carry microscopes or even double convex lenses, much less Theodolites on their shoulders. They have a pair of eyes and another of ears. If they cannot see, they can hear, and if they can neither see nor hear, they can smell or taste or feel, things. Perceptions through these sense organs may not be capable of objective proof, and though they are only subjective in character, they are substantial in effect. Indeed, they are almost infallible. They realise how we must rate their worth and that is how public opinion in India has always been rated and regarded whether as a warning to sovereigns or a code to servants of state.

King Shiyal who was prepared to drive chariot over his son on the complaint of the cow to the effect that the Prince had the previous day driven the same chariot over her calf to death, did not pause to verify and put to judicial tests the complaint that had reached him at dead of night by the cow ringing with her snout the big bell in the royal palace. Nor did King Shri Rama hold court over the complaint against Sita, his beloved queen, for whose rescue from the hands of Ravana, he had crossed oceans and battled with the Rakshasa. Ram Rajya is a Raj in which the King's wife like Caesar's of old, should not only be pure but above suspicion

We hear every day what great emphasis our respected Prime Minister is laying on the principles of Gandhi to whom we owe the revival of the expression 'RAM RAJ'. Do our Provincial or State Governments work up to this rigid and exacting standard of purity? Or do they connive at acts and procedure not criminal to be sure nor even culpable but not wholly in conformity with the standards of public opinion as the one test before which no ministry should quail or quiver. Enquiries into the affairs of State Ministries and complaints against them may result in their escaping by the skin of their teeth but they are enough to show that they are still far away from the ideals of Ram Raj.

Rot In The Congress Organisation

Leave alone the State ministries which are conducting their affairs in their respective States or Provinces under the supervision of the Congress executive. Let us take the affairs of the Congress itself and its organisational structure and functions. How have they conducted their reconstruction—according to the new constitution of the Congress? Have they strayed from the path of rectitude into devious ways and detestable methods in order that vested interests may triumph? It is saddening to reflect how in certain areas of the country, pride and prejudice or passion and perversity have been let loose, making the general elections of Panchayats, the PONS ASSINI of the new constitution and that of the delegates an impassable ford. It is really impossible for any ousider, however eminent, impartial and foreseeing, to unravel the tangle web of factitious fights and discover and distinguish the genuine from the fictitious amongst membership rolls, applicants to elective seats, proposers and seconders where the originals have been replaced by counterfeits and then condemned as such, it requires weeks of labour and tons of energy to tell the genuine from the spurious and establish the triumph of truth and morality. Whole districts nay provinces are sometimes involved in such palpable frauds.

Election Frauds

Elections to the Congress have been held somehow and more or less barely in time for the Nasik Session of the Congress. It is not the return of the required number of delegates and members of the All India Congress Committee and their functioning at the Nasik Session that furnishes the criterion by which to judge the success of this ensuing sitting. Let it be remembered that Nasik will be the first of the Sessions under the new dispensation which does away with the spectacular side of the Congress and limits its activities and functions strictly to the business side. The termination of the demonstrative aspect is both an indication and proof of the extra measure of sedateness and seriousness which must be brought to bear on its transactions. If, however, the very preliminaries required for getting up the Session have been besmirched by objectionable practices relating to Elections, then we must think twice before we build up our Congress democracy according to our new constitution. Indeed it strikes one that the new constitution of the Congress is the touchstone by which to judge the possibility of implementing the new parliamentary and legislative elections in the country. At Nasik, therefore, it shall behove the nation to pause and consider whether the constitution of the Congress on the lines passed by the A.I.C.C. in Bombay in April 1948, is a well considered one. There is it must be admitted, a world of difference between the elections held under the authority of Government and those held under the auspices of a non-official body. In the latter, we have found that elections were declared when none was held, that nomination papers have been tampered with, that unwelcome lists of primary members have been put out of existence and fictitious ones have been substituted. In Governmental elections the worst that can happen is that the Polling Officer may exercise some bias in directing the vote of illiterates. More he cannot do.

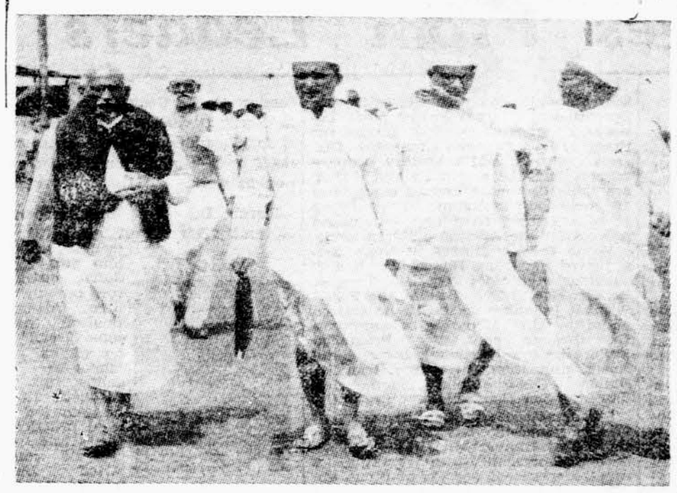
We must, therefore, own much to our shame and sorrow, that while the vast part of the country is law-abiding and observes the laws of reason and propriety there are turbulent areas where unscrupulous methods and physical force have been held the sole arbiters of civic and election disputes. The Nasik Session will have to review the situation in the country and if need be, may have to take disciplinary action against whole areas concerned.

Effective Member

The Nasik Session may have to deal with more than one knotty issue. Should the effective membership of the Congress be restored? It may be remembered that for all practical purposes it has been done away with in the elections just concluded. For one to be a candidate, one should be, according to the constitution, an effective member or an elected Panchayatdar, the former being now done away with, the latter is the only surviving condition and qualification. It was with utter reluctance, but under utter inevitability that this temporary provision was decided upon. The principles underlying the effective membership is that the rendering of one or more kinds of social or civic service is an essential condition prerequisite to candidature. But sheer abuse of the rule compelled its suspension. A whole scheme of supervision and leisurely enforcement of this all too laudable idea are bound to elevate the position of effective members. A national organization which cannot enforce its own rules, can have little of driving force or dynamic energy behind it.

Co-ordination

The next difficult point is how to co-ordinate the work is the ministries and the Congress organizations. It was an easy matter for the Working Committee to enforce their decision upon the Bihar Government this year in regard to the Sathi lane affair. The U.P. Government have taken enormous time to separate the Speakership of the Legislature from the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. In Assam, the Speaker till recently continued as an active party member of the Congress, in functioning as President D.C.C. of Dibrugarh, and member of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee. All these have to be put in order. Provincial autonomy has made State governments independent. Only the food situation and certain common subjects and grants or loans hitherto allowed have maintained certain contacts and connections between the Centre and the States. The Centre has doubtless its own means of enforcing its will upon the States, but the constitutional link between the two is the Working Committee of the Congress where seven out of the twenty members are ministers, five of whom hail from the centre, including the Prime Minister, and the Deputy Prime Minister. Would it not be better it was argued by some, if the Prime Minister were also President of the Congress while a Chairman of the Committee might function as the executive head and transact day-to-day business. But the proposal was nipped in the bud as the Prime Minister, whose name had been duly proposed for the Presidentship of the Nasik Session, with, drew from the contest.



Pattabhi Sitaramayya accompanied by Shri S. K. Patil is going to attend the A. I. C. C. Subjects Committee meeting.

Public Opinion

When we say that an institution is growing from strength to strength we mean that it is growing not only in numbers, but influence and integrity as well. Indeed whatever may be the failings of individual judgement, public opinion which is the sublimate of individual opinion it must be admitted is generally correct in its estimate while it is exacting in its standards. Every institution will therefore, do well to regulate and reassess its own sense of self-esteem by paying heed to local opinion in particular and public opinion in general which is the C. C. M. of the former. Such opinion may find it hard to prove itself true before its own informal tribunal and more so before the formal and rigid requirements of law courts or judicial procedure. Yet, when the public, for instance, believes an officer to be corrupt in his career or an institution to be shady in its dealings, it seldom happens that such widely prevalent belief though exaggerated in a measure, is altogether wide of the mark. Those who are in charge of any institution may carry on unquestioned in the immediate or in the remote future, yet the fact remains that if a clue is wanted to scan the general progress and scrutinize the moral position of that institution, one may advantageously and correctly find that clue in what the man in the street thinks or says about it. What really the country must demand of Nasik or what Nasik should demand of the country, is an earnest striving after moral rearmament. At Jaipur we thought that the Congress must be the Brain Trust of the Ministers. But today it has a higher duty that of a 'conscience-keeper'

End Demoralisation

Both the Congress and the country, however have weakened in their moral stamina. The War had demoralised the Government of the day and with them the Officers who were given a wide latitude and the people who had to submit to the actualities of the day. The Congress has doubtless come into power, riding on the crest of a high moral wave. The wave may rise but the waters underneath are the same stagnant and stinking and saltish. The Congress Government have had to function with the same old officers and the same old people —the corrupted and the corrupting. We have not yet disinfected on a mass scale the regions and the spheres involved and even the thought of such disinfection baffles all imagination, let alone, all effort. Large malarial tracts are disinfected by D.D.T. sprayed over miles of area by low flying aeroplanes.

Here in the Congress and in the administration large changes in ideology must penetrate the country into all its nook and corners not merely by a mass movement, but by a mass commotion. If Nasik can create such a stir or even pave the way thereto we can look forward to the near future for the restoration of the Congress psychology which once again puts means above ends.

Serve And Survive

DIWAKAR'S CALL TO CONGRESS

Social Aims Still To Be Realised

SERVE and survive should be the only slogan of an organisation which has been built up by service and sacrifice, says Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting in a message to the 56th session of the Indian National Congress.

The Congress, Mr. Diwakar says has not yet achieved all its objectives. It had been able to achieve the political framework only. Social and economic aims were still to be realised.

The following is the full text of the message:

Undoubtedly it is at one of the most critical junctures of its history that the Indian National Congress is meeting on 20th September 1950. Congress has a history extending to sixty-five long years. It has passed through a number of viscissitudes and faced fair as well as foul weather.

The period from 1920 to 1947 was one continuous fight for freedom of the most intense type. It was as a result of this persistent fight under the unparalleled leadership of Mahatma Gandhi that brought freedom to the country.

Freedom apart, Congress has adhered unflinchingly to two things more than anything else. One is undiluted nationalism. It has tried to build up an India on the soundest possible democratic principles where discrimination and inequality based on caste, creed, religion, sect, etc., have no place. Thus it has been an inveterate enemy of all types of communalism.

Another sheet anchor to which it has held tight through thick and thin, is 'peaceful means', for achieving its end of political freedom. It has never once during its long history envisaged the use of violent methods, either out of dispair or out of policy.

Today we are in a world which is seized with the fear of a third world war. A possible focus of such a war is in Asia itself. The imperialistic colonial powers of the west have colonies and possessions in South-East Asia which is not yet materially developed. The forces of nationalism and in certain areas the forces of Communism are making headway in this region. It is possible at any time that some local conflict may flare up into a world conflagration. The recent story of Korea has demonstrated the fearful potentialities of how a local problem could give rise to issues and causes that may lead to a global war.

The National Congress, however, declared in its famous 'Quit India' resolution of 1942 that nationalist India would always work for a world federation of free nations. The Government of India today, since it is a Congress government, has stuck to the same ideal and is working towards that end through the only one organisation, namely, the U.N.O. which has possibly the capacity of delivering the goods. India is doing this inspite of the fact that she herself has not got a fair deal from UNO in the case of Kashmir.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

While this is the atmosphere outside India, internally India has a number of problems to face. The National Congress as the biggest political party in the land, has its own responsibilities for the solution of these problems. The Government today is manned by those who were in the forefront of freedom's battle during the last 30 years. They are seasoned soldiers of the Congress and devoted servants of the people of India.

Therefore the problems of India and the Government of India have a very large claim on the activities and forces of the Congress. The Government at its own level can and does do a number of things. But it is the responsibility of the Congress to keep in closer touch with the people from day to day and create an atmosphere in which a democratic government can function with the fullest co-operation of the people concerned.

EXPECTATIONS FROM CONGRESS

New Set Of Criteria

It is three years after the advent of independence and the seizure of power that the Congress is meeting at Nasik. The Congress Party government has been continuously in power for the last three years, both at the Centre and in the States and has been trying to work out the policies generally laid down by the Congress.

Since it is a few months before the general elections that the Congress session is being held it will have to take serious note of public opinion both as regards the National Congress itself as well as the Governments, Central and State, which the Congress organization has manned. So long as the Congress was not in harness, the people judged it and held high opinion about it on account of the services and sacrifices which Congressmen brought to the work of the liberation of the land.

The Congress and its votaries were in the vanguard of the struggle and they thus played the part of Kshatriyas. They were looked upon as heroes, as fighters and the guides of the people in the matter of obtaining the highest objective of complete independence. But once freedom was won, people began to apply quite a different set of criteria for judging them. They would see as to how far expectations were fulfilled, as to how far the problems of poverty, of ignorance and of ill health were successfully dealt with, as to how far Congressmen lived up to the high standard of service and sacrifice which was but a routine course during the struggle for freedom.

Therefore the recent three years of Congress regime would naturally be scrutinised from the point of view both of keeping up high standards of public and private life and of concrete achievement by a welfare state.

CRITICISMS

It is true that since elections are approaching, political motives would necessarily play a part in judging and in speaking about the Congress. There would be political parties which would belittle what has been done, underestimate the difficulties in the way and play up the failures of the Congress governments and of the Congress itself.

The Congress therefore, is called upon to analyse the feeling and opinions of the people on this occasion, their present views about the organization and its workers and try to supply material enough to judge the Congress and its achievements in the right perspective and in an objective manner.

The Congress will have to place before the public the real state of affairs, to refute false statements and interested criticism and make people see that the Congress, as a human organization has tried its best to do what it could under the circumstances. This duty however should not blind the Congress to look back introspectively on its own acts of omission and commission. Self criticism in a body which has grown up on a voluntary basis would be the best remedy for making the way towards purification and progress.

The Congress today is also assailed by different ideologies and parties. There is the Communist ideal which has some achievement to its credit in Russia and which seems to have influenced the Chinese People's Party to a very great extent. Then there is the Indian Socialist Party.

Unfortunately there is also what may be called a communal Ideology, if at all it deserves to be called an ideology, which has its hold on small sections of the people in this country. It is disruptive in the extreme and especially in the circumstances in which India is placed, it is dangerous to the utmost. While it has to contend against these forces, the Congress body itself today is weaker than before on account of power politics and group loyalties.

Mr. DIWAKAR

THE GLAMOUR AND GLORY HAS FADED

Critical Meeting Time

Thus the Congress meets at a time when the world is sitting on a volcano and is threatened every moment with an eruption. It is meeting when the glamour and glory attending on heroes and fighters has faded and smaller considerations of profit and loss have come into play. It is meeting when judgment about its past and present is being diluted and spoiled by extraneous considerations of political advantage. It is meeting when a number of conflicting ideologies are trying to undermine the hold that its own ideology had and has on the minds of the people. It is meeting at a time when it is weakened by the lowering of the standards of conduct and by short-sighted and limited loyalties to groups and to individuals within its own ranks.

The Congress today is the hugest and strongest and the most organised political party in India. Its membership is 2,98,19,279. No party in the world can boast of this vast number and this big proportion of its population for membership. If the Congress is to justify its existence as a body which brought freedom to India and as a political party with ideas and ideals which are tested by time and have proved to be the best for the country, the Congress must realise a number of important truths.

NO DELUSIONS

We should not be under the delusion any longer that we are a platform and not a party. The Congress today, however big in outlook and comprehensive in its sweep of ideals, is a political party like any other political party in a democratic country. This realisation is necessary because many of us are still under the impression that we should work as a national platform including all types of people and people of all ideologies.

The second thing that we ought to realise is that we are running a government and that the burden, the problems and the responsibilities of administration are on us. This should make us realise that we cannot carry on what may be called agitational politics. The level at which and the way in which Congressmen are supposed to work should be such as not to go counter to those who are working at the administrational level.

The third that we must realise is that the Congress has not yet achieved its objectives. Independence has come no doubt, and a democratic constitution has been adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India. But that is only the political framework which is to be utilised to the fullest possible extent for the achievement of social and economic aims for which the Congress stood and stands today.

If once this is realised, every Congressman will also realise that it is wrong to rest on one's oars and that it is necessary for him to have the same enthusiasm today for the social and economic ideal as he had for the political ideal of independence thirty years ago. Nothing but such an enthusiasm and missionary zeal can sustain a life of service and sacrifice to the people in the cause of the establishment social and economic justice and equality.

SOCIAL ARM

In a way the Congress may be said to be the social arm of the Government which is running the administrations. If one thinks deeper today the interests of the people, the interests of the Congress and the Congress workers, the interests of the Government which is manned by the Congressmen and inspired by the Congress ideal, the ministries that represent the people and the officialdom which is there to carry out the orders of the Government that be, are all one and integrated.

If one of these suffers the whole structure suffers. This has to be realised by each constituent and each constituent ought to be careful enough to see that it does nothing to save its own skin at the cost of the other unit and that the whole structure works in a co-ordinated manner, inspired by the ideal of bringing the greatest benefit to the people of this country.

The Congress has always stood against communalism. But today that is not enough. It is necessary to find out ways and means by which the very roots of communalism in the society are removed and the whole of the population in India comes to realise and feel that it is one body politic consisting of citizens without any feeling of high and low and without

(Continued on page 10)

STOP INTERNECINE WARFARE

Sardar's Call

THE Nasik Sesssion of the Congress is meeting at a very critical and decisive stage of its history. It was only three years ago that we attained only our first objective; that was the fulfilment of a life-long struggle for freedom from foreign domination. We thus secured our opportunity to shape our destiny in whatever way we wanted. But the legacies of the past were still with us, says Sardar Patel in a message to Congressmen.

We toiled and suffered as we never did when we were waging our struggle for freedom. We underwent moments of crisis only to conquer them with prodigious efforts. Three years of suffering, of doubts and of despair, combined with achievements lie behind us. We have fashioned a Constitution of our choice; we have shaped our policies often to our liking, though not always to our satisfaction.

The attainment of freedom, however, was not an end in itself. It was merely a means to an end, that end being the achievement of what Gandhiji called in his own inimitable way "PURNA SWARAJ" and "RAM RAJYA." It is now this ideal and goal that must claim our constant attention and demand our ceaseless efforts. The question which every Congressman must ask himself or herself is whether we have met this claim or demand. If we are honest with ourselves and true to our conscience, I am afraid the reply must be in the negative.

MANY DANGERS

Organisationally, the Congress today is up against many dangers, but the greatest danger comes from within rather than from without. Some time ago, some of our friends, with whom we had practically no ideological differences, parted company with us and chose to strike a different path. Today we are threatened with what can best be described as group mentality constituting actual or potential menace of disruption. Narrow parochial considerations of personal loyalty seem to rule out attachment and devotion to the sacred organisation to which we all have the honour to belong. Capture of offices or scramble for positions of vantage absorb us more than the welfare and wellbeing of the organisation.

Adjustment between Ministries and party organisations has been lacking. We do not seem to appreciate and understand that discipline is the very essence of Democracy and mutual trust and confidence constitute the very life-blood of a democratic organisation. We also seem to forget the elementary principle that day-to-day administration cannot be conducted satisfactorily by constant interference from outside and that the responsibility for administration must ultimately rest with those who, having the confidence of the majority, are charged with that responsibility.

Eternal vigilance is no doubt the price of liberty and Ministries can function in a responsible manner only so long as public conscience and opinion is always on the alert. That opinion has to come from a disciplined body charged with a full sense of civic responsibility and completely divorced from self-interest.

Character and integrity in ordinary citizens are as essential for the success of Democracy as they are in the ministerial ranks or administrative machinery Thus, in no other field is the need for "looking for beam in ones own eye rather than the mole in somebody else's" greater than in the sphere of administration or formation of public opinion.

TOLERATION

As if these deficiencies in us were not sufficient to absorb our attention, there is a cry made in certain quarters that the Congress must perish. This is so not because it has outlived its utility, but because it has ceased to serve the interests of a microscopic section of its members. Charges are made that the majority in the organisation is intolerant of the minority and that the organisation is bound up by personal loyalties rather than institutional devotion.

These critics forget that the fact that they have flourished in spite of breaches of discipline or active sabotage inside the organisattion is an ample proof of its catholicity and tolerance I will make bold to say that in the history of democratic institutions throughout the world it would be hard to beat the Congress in its toleration, during recent years, of breaches of discipline and positively disloyal activities.

I do not think the so-called groups which seem to claim the monopoly of always being in the right, have any differences on ideology or on fundamentals. On these we are pledged in common to the Congress programme. The differences originate in the fact that some people believe that they can do better than those who have the responsibility or that the latter are not doing enough.

These are hardly matters which should give rise to any irreconcilable disputes. The continuance of these disputes or the failure to achieve adjustment can only mean that either one party or the other is interested in perpetuating differences for its own ends or that the differences are merely a cloak for other designs. In either case, professions of loyalty or devotion to the organisation become a hollow mockery.

NOT CENSURE

I have ventured to catalogue these problems with which we are faced organisationally as well as in the larger sphere not with a view to apportioning blame or censure, but in order to focus the attention on ourselves. Nor is it my intention to tar every man alike with the same brush. Obviously only defects are material when we want to set our house in order; merits there are in us and we have a large number of men of light and integrity who are rendering distinguished public service in many spheres of activity.

I should, therefore, like every Congressman and particularly those who can mend matters to read these few ideas of an old and tried Congressman who has endeavoured to serve the institution with faith and devotion and who can claim at his age to give reproof without rancour and to lay his finger on troublesome spots. None is more conscious than myself of the deep debt of gratitude I owe to thousands and lakhs of Congressmen who have expressed their devotion and attachment to me, whenever I have moved in their midst or I have had occasions to make a call on them for public service.

It is only out of faith and belief in them that I have ventured to point out the defects which have come to my notice. I ask of them nothing more than to devote some thought to the interests and wellbeing of the institution which has served them so well in times of their adversity and which deserves so much now that it finds itself in troubled waters.

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HIGHEST OBJECTIVE: SOCIAL SERVICE

MR. DIWAKAR'S APPEAL

(Continued from page 9)

any bitterness about justice and injustice on account of caste, birth or religion.

It was undoubtedly communalism encouraged and nurtured by a foreign power here that led India ultimately to partition. We need not think that communalism means only the kind of estranged feeling that existed between Hindus and Muslims but it has wider significance and meaning. Because we see that the caste system was taken advantage of and it was emphasised and made political use of by foreigners.

The body politic was sought to be split into small mutually exclusive compartments and the whole political life of the country was sought to be organised along that line. It is this that must end in order to have a consolidated national feeling and national life.

I am conscious of the present circumstances and also of the difficulties in the way of achieving miraculous results. But it should be out to endeavour, after having realised that it comes in the way of our future progress as a national entity, to work towards the elimination of caste consciousness and caste organisation.

RECONSTRUCTION

Looked at from this point of view, Congress must now see that apart from the Government which has its own definite functions and ways of doing things the Congress must address itself to the social and economic reconstruction of India. Serving India along these lines must be taken to be the highest objective of the Congress and its day to day programme should be drawn along these lines

Before freedom came, the Congress was a body of selfless workers who kept in touch with the public from day to day through two of its most powerful channels. One was the political education of the people in general and the other was service of the people in as many fields of human activity as possible.

Today we find that the Congress is not in touch with public to the same extent that it was before freedom was won. It is because the Congress organisation is not adequately tuned to the new needs and to the new objects to which it must address itself.

Unfortunately it is often seen that instead of defending the Congress and the regime that it has set up some Congress workers are found to join the chorous of political opponents who are interested in running down the Congress and its achievements.

This does not mean that the Congress workers should not be critical of what they have been able to do and what they have not done. But this criticism should take the form of self criticism and discussion within the organisation rather than be of help to its political opponents. This can come only if it is realised that unity among Congress ranks, when some are working among the public and some are holding offices of states, is a vital necessity.

DISCUSS WITHIN

We cannot at one and the same time build up an organisation and undermine it. Whatever word or deed goes to weaken the Congress is certainly undermining the organisation to that extent. Therefore, while I stand for the frankest possible self criticism and discussion within our own ranks I find it highly dangerous to join in a campaign of open adverse criticism which starts often out of doubtful motives.

In the matter of keeping in touch with people through disinterested service it may be necessary not only to take advantage of the Congress Seva Dal but expand it and give it a new orientation so that every one in the Seva Dal might feel that he is a social servant first and last and that his life is dedicated to social reconstruction on the lines laid down by the Congress.

It is probable that very few of the Congress workers are capable of carrying on the educative work of the Congress but those of us who have that capacity must use it at this time for explaining the exact position. This would make it possible for the Congress organisation to take the general public into confidence and at the same time to give them a correct picture. This will restore the morale of the Congress workers themselves and make it possible for them to work with a far more optimistic and vigorous frame of mind.

EDUCATING THE VOTERS

Job Of Congress

It may be that this session of the Congress is the one which has to take into consideration that the general elections are in the offing within a few months from hence. India today is a vast democracy. The number of voters that shall take part in this election is six times of those who took part in the elections of 1935.

In a country which has only 20 per cent literate and 80 per cent of whose people live in villages it is only an organisation like the Congress that can give mass scale political education because it is the word of mouth that will have to be chief medium. No other organisation than the Congress can boast of a machinery which can work with such little expense and with this spirit of sacrifice.

It is not possible for any uptodate machinery or for any other mechanical means to do the work that can be done by the Congress and its social workers spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is proof positive of its popularity that it can show on its role nearly one-sixth of its adult population. Therefore the Congress will have to address itself to this work of political education in a systematic way.

It is possible that some of us are underestimating the opposition to the Congress and are absorbed in internecine quarrels or in playing the game of power politics. But it must be remembered that however great the present strength of the Congress it is not wise for it to neglect such opposition as there is in the country, because opposition does not grow only out of the fault of the party but also on account of neglect by the party.

It is necessary at this stage to see that the ideology that opposed the Congress are well analysed and exposed in a comparative way. It is necessary to instil into the minds of the people a positive feeling that the principles for which the Congress stood all these days are sound and stand even today and that the real benefit of the country lies in following those principles to the bitter end.

The Congress has always combined both political ideologies and social aims. Sovereign independence and full democratic freedom may be said to be the last word in political idealism so far as the Congress is concerned. As regards social aims the Congress has fixed its mind generally on the constructive programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi.

It may be modified and expanded according to the circumstances. But the main emphasis is on the service of the people in the villages first and foremost. The political education and material and moral amelioration of the vast masses of India many of whom are today poverty stricken, illiterate and not very well fed nor fully employed; it is this double aim and its relentless pursuit through service and sacrifice that has made Congress what it is and is bound to make it greater if followed with equal intensity.

Serve and survive should be the only slogan of an organisation which has been built up by service and sacrifice. Those who serve must survive.

Village Police Patel Shot Dead

SECUNDERABAD Sept 19 (UPI): The police patel of Kandengudem village, in Gonda district, Mr. Ira Reddy, was shot dead by a band of hostiles on the night of September 14, according to a report received here.

A deputation of Bihar students waited on the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. Justice N H Bhagwati, on Tuesday and expressed to him the desirability of recognising the Bachelor of Commerce degree of the Patna University and admitting B Com. students from Patna to the M Com classes of the Bombay University.

Messages From Leaders

Sheikh M. Abdullah

It is with deep regret that I have to inform you that it will not be possible for me to attend the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress which will be held from 15th to 21st Sept. 1950, at Nasik. As you probably know, the Id-Ul-Zuha comes off on the 23rd of September and my presence is essential on that day, says Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in a message to the 56th session of the Congress.

I intended sending Mr. Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi, our Deputy Prime Minister, to Nasik but it appears that he too cannot spare himself on the occasion of the Id.

In view of this it may not be possible for any of us to come to Nasik. However, I shall try and see if some other colleagues will be able to spare themselves.

Meanwhile, I would like to convey my best wishes for the success of this momentous Session which is being held at critical time in the history of our country. May it succeed in providing the necessary guidance and lead to our people and awaken them to the stupendous tasks that face our country at present.

Mr. S. K. PATIL

Never in its long history was Congress faced with such nerve-racking problems as it will be at Nasik to determine the future of the Organisation, says Mr. S. K. Patil in a message. The world is moving fast.

We cannot remain static. We must also move with the times. We have realized that the problems of freedom are not less taxing than those of slavery. These require immediate solution.

Next year we shall be having the General Elections. Two hundred million people will go to the polls to elect their national and state Parliaments. This will be the most gigantic experiment of a democratic Government.

The task, no doubt, is formidable but it has to be faced. Congressmen must lift up their hearts and address themselves to this stupendous responsibility. I have no doubt that the immensity of the task will bring the unity in the Congress ranks.

SHRI B. S. HIRAY

Shri Bhausaheb Hiray, the Chairman of the Reception Committe of the 56th Session of the Indian National Congress, was born in a remote village in the Nasik District on 1-3-1905. Here as a child Bhausaheb spent his early years in grazing cattle, scaring away birds from the fields and playing with his comrades. He had some sort of primary education against heavy odds But it was a stroke of good luck that took this brilliant boy to Nasik for his secondary education, where he showed great promise by his flash of intellect. After graduation he took to law and started practice at Malegaon in the Nasik District.

Shri Bhausaheb was chosen a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly when the Congress decided to enter the Legislatures and accept offices in 1937. Not only was he elected with an overwhelming majority but was also appointed a Parliamentary Secretary. But when within a couple of years the Congress threw away the offices and gave a clarion call of struggle against the British Imperialism. Shri Bhausaheb whole heartedly entered the thick of the battle and directed it as President of the Nasik District Congress Committee. In the campaign of individual Satyagraha in 1940 Shri Bhausaheb won the unique honour of being the first Satyagrahi in Nasik District and was given 15 months' imprisonment.

Shri B. S. Hiray.

After release from prison Shri Bhausaheb took to the constructive field of activities. He started various organizations in the District such as Adiwasi Seva Mandal, Dang Seva Mandals, and Primary and Adult education Mandals, and with the active cooperation of a large member of coworkers expanded and intensified these activities throughout the District. 500 and odd voluntary primary schools have been started and they are imparting education to more than 18 thousand children. In addition there are more than one thousand schools for the Adiwasi children alone.

While fully engrossed in these constructive activities Bhausaheb had to shoulder additional responsibilities as he was elected President of the P.C.C. A great organiser as he is, he started activising the Congress Committees first through centralised Provincial Shibirs held at Mahabaleshwar and Nasik, and then through districtwise Shibirs. These Shibirs poured new life into the Congress organization.

Strong, stout and healthy, dilligent and sportsmanlike but very strict is in short Shri Bhausaheb Hiray. Shouldering responsibilities and making a hundred per cent success of them, applying all his mental and physical energies to the work on hand however trifling it may work, being the first and foremost in every task his humour and his exacting nature command respect for him from his co-workers.

The Gandhi Nagar with all its up-to-date facilities and comforts erected amidst heavy showers and against heavy odds stand out as a striking illustration of the skill, patience, and organisational capacities of Shri Bhausaheb Hiray.

MR. SHAMRAO PATIL

Mr. Shamrao Patil, Secretary of the Reception Committee of Congress at Nasik was a volunteer in the historic Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi. He has fully devoted himself to the Congress cause, more especially its constructive part. In the tribal part of Thana District Mr. Patil has done immense work for the upliftment of adivasis. There are number of well flourishing schools, boarding houses for students and co-operative societies which testify to the work of Mr. Patil.

Mr. Shamrao Patil.

Mr. Patil this year has been elected Secretary of the M.P.C.C. He is president of the Thana District Congress Committee since 1936.

MR. G. A. DESHPANDE

Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee at Nasik, for sixteen continuous years, was the secretary of the M. P. C. C. which by itself is a record of distinction. It is mainly because of Mr. Deshpande's work that today we find the M.P.C.C. housed in a pacious building of its own in Poona. Mr. Deshpande is connected with every constructive activity in Poona and is a much respected figure among Congressmen.

DR. D. B. KHADILKAR

Dr. D. B. Khadilkar, Chairman of the Health and Sanitation Committee at Nasik had a month before the final M.B.B.S. examination, bid good bye to the medical college to join the Non-Co-operation Movement. He was imprisoned in 1930 and in 1942 and while in jail he translated one of the ancient medical books on Indian medicine, the "Sushrut Sanhita."

Dr. Khadilkar helped in the foundation of the National Medical College and was on its teaching staff. Commandant of the District Home Guard, Dr. Khadilkar is one of the leading practitioners in the city and is connected with many institutions popularising physical education.

MR. WAMANRAO YARDI

Mr. Wamanrao Yardi, Secretary, Reception Committee of the Nasik Session of the Congress is well-known in Nasik District as Congress worker of long standing. In the organisation itself he is reputed for efficient execution of work.

During the first non-co-operation movement Mr. Yardi left a Government school to join an educational institution run on national lines. After graduation he became Head Master of a high school at Malegaon, in Nasik District. In 1934 he started his legal practice at Nasik and since 1939 he has devoted himself wholly to Congress activity.

Mr. W. Yardi.

He was imprisoned for two years in 1940 and again in 1942, when he was underground, he was arrested and imprisoned.

Mr. Yardi's main sphere of Congress activity is the party organisation. Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and President of the Nasik District Congress Committee Mr. Yardi has filled in many posts of responsibility. He is also Secretary of the Maharashtra Committee of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Seva Sangh.

MR. A. T. DANDAVATE

Mr. A. T. Dandavate, "Dalapati", Congress Sevadal, Maharashtra, a volunteer in the Faizpur Congress, is known all over Maharashtra for his work of organising the youth for the Congress activity. Volunteer organisation of the Congress and propagation of physical education among the young generation are the main fields of his activity.

Mr. Dandavate is commandant of the Congress volunteer organisation which will manage Gandhinagar during the Congress session.

Shout With Me: Jai Hind

GANDHINAGAR, (Nasik), September 19 (UPI).

IN his new role of a teacher Pandit Nehru tried to persuade the women of Nasik to send up a lusty, deep-throated "Jai Hind", just a while before he started addressing them at the police ground here today.

Pandit Nehru said: "You will hear my voice now for a little while. Let me hear yours, too. Shout with me: "Jai Hind."

From the throats of many assembled people, the slogan rolled out on the sunny air.

"Make it louder," he pleaded "Make it so loud that it may echo down through the whole of Nasik City."

Thereupon, a full-throated roar, which seemed to reverberate through the vast space of the police ground, rose from the throats of 10,000 people, shouting "Jai Hind!"

At the conclusion of his speech, the Prime Minister gave a repeat performance.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India in his message says: "Nasik Session is a landmark in the history of the Congress and the political life of the country. Its supreme need is solidarity and a firm determination to fight the crisis political and economic through which the nation is passing."

J. B. KRIPALANI

Acharya J. B. Kripalani in his message prays: "May the Nasik Congress give a right lead to the country to save it from apathy and a sense of frustration."

Cops Kidnapped

IMPHAL, Sept. 19 (PTI): Two constables of the Manipur police force have been kidnapped while they were on duty at Chandrakhong, attached to the Thobal outpost, 14 miles from Imphal on the Indo-Burma Road, according to authoritative sources here.

The whereabouts of these constables are not yet known.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan will preside over the East Indian Railway Employees' Union conference to be held at Rosa near Shahjahanpur on September 25 and 26.

INVIGORATE CONGRESS

Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab in a messages to the Nasik session of the Congress says:

"Congressmen themselves are more conscious of the weakness of Congress today than others. It is admitted by all Congressmen that the Congress is going down organisationally. But few have analysed the reasons.

The reasons are that Congress has closed its door against new-comers and those who are in it are engaged more in mutual criticisms and intrigues than in any substantial work which will bring in credit and influence to the organisation. These causes may be eliminated if Congress gives up the election programme and entrusts it to a Committee with full powers.

Besides, Congress should clearly define its policy and programme which it desires to be executed through governmental machinery. Naturally the programme should be drawn up for one single term of Parliament and therefore it should be a detailed one. The new problems which have arisen on account of the last great war and independence of the country require enunciation of certain broad policies.

It appears some of the known Congress policies have to be reiterated or reviewed in the light of the present circumstances. India's foreign policy, specially relating to Pakistan, should be clearly defined. Programmes such as Khadi, Village industries, prohibition etc. have to be reviewed. After laying down the broad policies and the detailed programme for a term of Parliament and State Assemblies, the Congress should leave nomination, election and management of parties entirely in the hands of a Committee. This is the proposition which I suggest the Nasik Congress should consider."

MR. B. G. KHER

Mr. B. G. Kher in a message says: "Nasik Congress will be memorable in many respects. It is meeting under circumstances which if not clearly understood and faced will lead to disintegration which the enemies of Congress desire to bring about. The need of the hour is a courageous and conciliatory spirit. Pray God that Congress may be able to give clear and united lead to face external and internal difficulties and become a powerful organisation which will establish Secular Democracy and lead to Sarvodaya."

Talks Adjourned

GANDHINAGAR, Sept. 19 (PTI): Discussions in the Congress Working Committee on the future set-up of the Central and Provincial Parliamentary Boards have been adjourned sine die, it is learned.

A change in the Parliamentary Board set-up is said to have been considered desirable by the Prime Minister and certain other members and various alternatives in this regard were considered. For the time being, at any rate, it is stated, no acceptable formula could be found and the consideration of the question was postponed.

LUCKNOW: Khadi marches were started Tuesday by 1,000 workers of the fifty khadi production centres in Uttar Pradesh in connection with the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

Help Country Build Up Sound Economy

NEHRU'S PLEA TO WOMEN

NASIK CITY, September 19. (PTI).

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, today asked the women of India not to grumble or complain about shortage of foodgrains or other essentials but to "carry on with what they get."

"Independent people should put up with inconveniences and difficulties and co-operate with government in overcoming the post-independent crises, Pandit Nehru declared.

The Prime Minister appealed to them to dispel the idea of taking "rest" after the fight for independence and not to think they had nothing to do after achieving independence.

Pandit Nehru said: "If you want the country to be prosperous you must produce more wealth. Gold and silver will not do us good if we have no goods to sell or buy. So work hard, and harder than ever, to produce more wealth. We should see that this wealth does not go into few selected pockets but is distributed fairly."

DUTY OF WOMEN

He was addressing a gathering of 20,000 women from a number of surrounding towns and villages at the police ground six miles from Gandhinagar. He said that their responsibility as mothers was very great and it was they who were responsible for training their children to become ideal citizens of the future. But they should not overlook their responsibility in joining hands with men in building up the country's economy on sound lines.

Referring to the food shortage in the country the Prime Minister said Government had been importing foodgrains worth hundreds of crores of rupees yearly from foreign countries. If only people could put up with some inconvenience and change their eating habits we could save this enormous amount for better purpose, such as development projects." For instance, he said, people could live without sugar but they compelled the Government to search for sugar all over the world and purchase it for them at a great cost.

The Prime Minister advised women never to buy from black market. This would only worsen the situation and cause further difficulties in the solution of the food problem.

"World is passing through a grim crisis," Pandit Nehru said. "There is a war on in Korea and tension existing elsewhere. We cannot lose time in petty quarrels and delay reconstruction work."

TAKE A LESSON

The Prime Minister described the havoc wrought by the last war in Europe and Britain and asked Indians to take a lesson from the people of those countries. They were not complaining but were struggling through with what they had and got. Germany and Japan were shattered completely as the result of the War. Debris were still lying in the streets of German towns. But German people said they had no time to clear the debris because they were reconstructing their factories and industry to produce more and stand on their legs economically. For this purpose they even postponed re-building their own bombed homes. 'Without work and effort we cannot become prosperous but will remain where we are today," he said.

Hundreds of women broke through the cordon thrown by the police and volunteers and mobbed the Prime Minister while he was getting down from dais accompanied by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Central Minister for Works, Mines and Power.

Two aged women tugged at Pandit Nehru's achkhan till they were pushed away by women volunteers.

The six-mile route from Gandhinagar to police ground was lined with villagers who were trekking to Gandhinagar. Pandit Nehru, who stood up in his car acknowledged their greetings with folded hands.

MUTT AND JEFF—Perhaps The Squirrel Is Studying To Be A Radio Stooge — BY BUD FISHER

O.K. I'LL PAY YOU TWO BITS FOR ANY QUESTION YOU ASK IF I CAN'T ANSWER IT BUT YOU MUST BE ABLE TO ANSWER IT OR YOU PAY ME!
AND ANY QUESTION YOU ASK ME WHICH, YA CAN'T ANSWER YOURSELF YOU PAY ME!
WHY DON'T A GROUND SQUIRREL LEAVE ANY DIRT AROUND THE TOP OF THE HOLE WHEN HE DIGS IT?
I DUNNO! YOU ANSWER IT!
BECAUSE HE STARTS AT THE BOTTOM AND DIGS UP!
YEH- BUT HOW DID HE GET TO THE BOTTOM?
I DUNNO! THAT'S YOUR QUESTION! YOU ANSWER IT!
?
4-16-49
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